File Microcopies of Records in the National Archives: No. 112

Roll 40

# DESPATCHES FROM UNITED STATES CONSULS IN SHANGHAI, 1847-1906

Volume 40

January 10, 1890 - July 31, 1891

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Washington: 1947

## INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The volume microcopied on this roll has the following back-strip title: "40 / Shanghai / January 10, 1890 / July 30, 1891 / Department / of State." It contains despatches, with enclosures, addressed to the Department of State from United States consular officials at Shanghai, China, between January 10, 1890, and July 31, 1891. The contents are registered on Roll 1 of the microcopy.

The volume is part of a body of records in the National Archives designated as Record Group No. 59, General Records of the Department of State. It is volume 40 of a series generally referred to as Consular Despatches, Shanghai.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 18 1890
RECEIVED.

Litedraths

No. 20 January 10th 1890. United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Leonard Consul General. to the State Department

Subject:— Returns

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

For the Quarter ending December 31st 1889.

No. 20

# United States Consulate Ge

Shanghai, January 10th 18.

Hon. Wm. F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I send you enclosed the Accounts and returns of this office for the quarter ending December 31st 1889 as per the subjoined list of enclosures.

I have the honor to be

Sir:

Your obedient servant

J. H. Legard,

Consul General

List of Enclosures

1. Monthly abstract of Bills of Health
2. Digest of Invoice Book
3. Arrivals & Departures of American vessels
4. Names of deceased citizens & seamen.
5. Record of notarial services
6. Summary of business
7. Rent & Miscellaneous expense account Tens 90.
8. Clerk hire account
9. Interpreters "
10. Marshals "
11. " Return

T.M.

NA

OF

(Form No. 121.)

NAMES of all Deceased American Citizens, including Seamen or Mariners, together with the value of the personal effects belonging to them, and taken possession of by, or deposited with J. A. Leonard, U. S. Consul at Shanghai China from October 1st to December 31st 1889, inclusive.

| DATE OF DECEASE. | | NAME OF PERSON. | OF WHAT PLACE A NATIVE OR RESIDENT. | IF A SEAMAN, TO WHAT VESSEL BELONGING. | WHERE DECEASED. | VALUE OF EFFECTS. | DISPOSITION MADE THEREOF. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1889. October | 2nd | Thomas Ellis | Charlestown Mass. | Bark English Ship "Sea Swallow" | about Eight miles from Shanghai | $62.44 | In charge of Consul General |
| December | 20th | Chas Weiss | Germany | "Imperial" American Ship | Shanghai Sea Hospital | No known nominal | Not charge of by Captain "Imperial" but turned over to General Consul |

J. A. Leonard,
U. S. Consul. General

Form No. 171

U.S. Consulate General
at
Shanghai China

Names of deceased citizens & seamen
Quarter ending 1889

Inclosure 4
Despatch 30.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 18 1890
RECEIVED.

Site marriages

No. 71 ] January 10th 1890 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Lemoult Consul General. to the State Department

Subject:— Returns

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

For the year ending December 31st 1889.

No. 4

Hon.

Sir,

No. 21

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, January 10th 1890.

Hon. Wm. F. Wharton
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I send you enclosed my Annual Return for the year ending December 31st 1889.

I have the honor to be
Sir:
Your obedient servant
J. N. Lippard
Consul General.

List of Enclosures.

✓ 1. Names of Persons employed at the Consulate

✓ 2. List of dispatches written to the Department during the calander year (Par 138)

✓ 3. Report of Marriages of American residents (Par 445)

Form No. 123.

# NAMES OF PERSONS employed at the United States Consulate, at General Shanghai China.

| NAME. | PLACE. | OF WHAT COUNTRY A CITIZEN OR SUBJECT. | RANK. | DATE OF NOMINATION. | DATE OF APPROVAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| J. N. Leonard | Shanghai China | United States | Consul General | June 14th 1889 | Not yet confirmed |
| W. S. Ewins | " | Do. | Vice " | Nov 9th 1887 | Commission |
| M. B. Dunwell | " | Do. | Deputy " | Sept 26th 1889 | Certificate |
| G. A. Shufeldt | " | Do. | Marshal | Dec 17th 1886 | Commission |
| W. S. Ewins | " | Do. | Interpreter | Feb 20th 1885 | " |

NOTE.—This Form should be sent to the Department always at the close of the year, in order that the printed list of consular officers may be corrected.

J. N. Leonard
U. S. Consul General

U.S. Consulate General
at
Shanghai China

Names of Persons
employed at this
Consulate

Inclosure #1
Dispatch #31

# REGISTER OF MARRIAGES.

| Date. | Names. | Age. | Birth-place. | Profession. | Residence. | By Whom. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1889 | | | | | | |
| Feby 14th | W. Burke | 24 | Marion Ga | Missionary | Sing Kong | Rev. A. P. Parker |
| | Addie Gordon | 23 | Danielsonville Conn | Do. | Do. | " |
| Feb 20th | C. E. Taylor | 33 | Milwaukee Wis | Engineer | Pacific Gold Mining Company | Rev. L. H. Gulick |
| | Matti Simpson | 23 | St Joseph Missouri | None | San Francisco | " |
| 1875 | | | | | | |
| Dec 8th | Thomas Bassett | Not given | New Bedford Mass | Mariner | Shanghai | Bishop Boone |
| | Katharine Denton | | Boston Mass | None | " | " |
| 1889 | | | | | | |
| Oct 2nd | Robert Russell | Not given | | Mercantile | " | Rev J. L. H. Pott |
| | Endicott | | Absent in | Assistant | | |
| | Elizabeth Nogueson | | Japan | None | " | |
| Oct 17th | Ezra T. Tatum | 30 | Farmington N.C. | Missionary | " | Rev David Wells Fleming |
| | Julia Mabel Flagg | 25 | South Berwick Maine | " | " | |

# REGISTER OF MARRIAGES.

| es. | Age. | Birth-place. | Profession. | Residence. | By Whom. | Before Whom. | Date and Place of Naturalization. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ke<br>Gordon | 24<br>23 | Marion Ga<br>Danielsonville Conn | Missionary<br>Do. | Sing Kong<br>Do. | Rev. A. P. Parker<br>" | J. D. Kennedy<br>Consul General | Citizen |
| Taylor<br>Jackson | 33<br>33 | Milwaukee Wis<br>St Joseph Missouri | Engineer<br>None | Pacific Gold Mining Company<br>San Francisco | Rev. L. H. Gulick<br>" | J. D. Kennedy<br>Consul General | Citizen<br>" |
| Bassett<br>Dutton | Widower<br>Widow | Port Bedford Mass<br>Boston Mass | Mariner<br>None | Shanghai<br>" | Bishop & Bowen<br>" | Pro Consular<br>Present | This was entered at the request of Capt Bassett. |
| Russell<br>Ferguson | Widower<br>Widow | Absent in Japan | Mercantile Assistant<br>None | "<br>" | Rev. F. L. H. Pott | J. A. Leonard<br>Consul General | Citizen |
| Tatum<br>Flagg | 30<br>35 | Farrington NC<br>South Berwick Maine | Missionary<br>" | "<br>" | Rev. Laird Wells<br>Fenning | J. A. Leonard<br>Consul General | Citizen<br>" |
| | | | | | | J. N. Leonard<br>Consul General | |

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 18 1890
RECEIVED.

No. 77 January 10 1890 United States Consulate General at Shanghai

Mr. Seward Consul General. to the State Department

Subject:— Draft & Account

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

To balance my Account Quarter ending December 31st 1889.

No. 22

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, January 10th 1890

Hon. Wm. F. Wharton
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith Jail account for the quarter ending December 31st 1889. To balance this account I have drawn on the Honorable Secretary of State in the usual manner my Draft No 2 for six hundred and forty three 38/100 ($643.38) dollars and ask Departmental protection of same.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your obedient servant
J. A. Lizzard
Consul General.

Enclosure
No 1. Jail account with vouchers.

No.

Mr.

Subje

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 18 1890
RECEIVED.

No. 13 January 10th 1890 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Lowrie Consul General. to the State Department

Subject:— Draft

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

To Balance from 90 Quarter ending December 31st 1889.

No. 23

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, January 10th 1890

Hon. Wm. F. Wharton
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir,

To balance my Rent and Miscellaneous account for the quarter ending December 31st 1889 I have drawn on the Honorable Secretary of State Draft No 1 for eight hundred and twenty one 29/100 $821.29/100 Dollars U.S. Currency.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your obedient servant
J. N. Lyonsford
Consul General

Copied Feb. 26th 1890.
to Treasury
Chas Ow
Feb

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 18 1890
RECEIVED.

Answ. Feb. 28/90

No. 24 ] Jan'y 15 1890 United States Consulate General at Shanghai

Mr. J. A. Leonard Consul General. to the State Department

Subject: Shipment of Chinese -

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

Requesting instructions as to shipment of Chinese as seamen &c. on United States vessels -

To Treasury Feb. 26/90

Sec Omaha 27/90 with Treasury letter of Omaha S.

No

Ho

Si

No. 24

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, January 15th 1890.

Hon. William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to request instructions on the following point:-

I have twice been applied to within the past three months, by captains of United States vessels to allow them to ship Chinamen at this port for the return voyage to America, as steward or cook, on their ships.

In both cases I found that the Chinamen understood that they would not be allowed to land in the United States - the wages were so large - to them - that they were willing to take their chances of shipping from New York to England, or if not, paying their passage then, and

again taking their chances of getting from there back to China.

Believing the law requiring shipment to be made before the consul to be intended, more than anything else, to prevent the sailor from being cheated or deceived in making his bargain, and the bargain being fair and well understood, and the Chinaman being desirous of shipping, I allowed them to ship.

I understand that Chinese stewards and cooks have heretofore, occasionally, been shipped here.

I can find nothing in the Exclusion law or in the Regulations prohibiting, in terms, the hiring of Chinamen as seamen on American vessels, but it may be a violation of the spirit of the law to allow them to be taken to American ports and

there be liable to discharge; it not being practicable to provide in the shipping contract for their disposition after reaching there.

It is very difficult to get other than Chinese stewards and cooks here, and they are, besides, generally preferred to others. A ruling that they may not be shipped would be a hardship to the captains of American vessels.

I have had no application, as yet, for the shipment of Chinese as ordinary seamen, but that is a question which may, at any time, come up.

I respectfully request that you will instruct me:

Whether to allow the shipment of Chinese, as stewards or cooks, on American ships bound for the United States?

Whether to allow the

shipment of Chinese, as seamen, on American ships bound for the United States.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. Leonard,

Consul General.

n

No. 25

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 18 1890
RECEIVED.

January 15th 1890

United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Leonard Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:— Acknowledgment -

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

No. 25

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, January 15th 1890

Hon. William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge with thanks the Department's No. 10 of November 18th, 1889 respecting jurisdiction in the case of Thomas O'Brien.

I have also to acknowledge Circular instructions dated as follows.

October 25th, November 19th & 21st. 1889.

The 50 copies of the United States Export Almanac, mentioned in the Circular of November 19th have not yet been received.

I have the honor to be,

Sir:

Your obedient servant

J. A. Leonard,
Consul General

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 18 1890
RECEIVED

Refer to Auditor

No. 26 Jany 16 1890 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Seward Consul General. to the State Department

Subject:— Estates.

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

Lyle, Chandler & McCaffrey

Copied Feb. 28th 1890.
Original enclosures cont. Fifth Cond—

No.

Hon.

Sir

No. 26

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, January 16th 1870.

Hon. Wm. J. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to inclose herewith the Final Accounts with vouchers attached.

Vera Lyle (deceased)
& Shandor alias C. Coleman (deceased)
and Alexander McCaffrey (deceased)

I have the honor to be
Sir:
Your obedient servant
O. G. Leonard,
Consul General.

3 Inclosures

Original enclosures attached

Enfos no interested Mr Scanlon
party Dept Clerk

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 1 1890
RECEIVED

27 ] Jany. 24th 1890 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Leonard Consul General. to the State Department

Subject:— Jui-rui-sha.

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

The jui-rui-sha - Price &c.
Photographs (2) inclosed.

Rec'd W. Youngblood 525 Marcy Street, Brooklyn March 4/90

(Copies for publication; 1 photograph to be "pictured".)

No.

Ho

Si

No. 27

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, January 24th 1890

Hon. William F. Wharton
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the Department's No. 15, dated December 17th. last, inclosing a copy of a letter from Mr. W. Youngblood in relation to the manufacture of two wheeled carriages.

In the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai a two wheeled carriage called the jin-ric-sha is used extensively but in no other part of China are they in common use, or likely to be, until such a time as roads suitable for two wheeled carriages are constructed. The jin-ric-sha (literally man-power-carriage) was originally used in Japan. A few years ago it was introduced here and called by the natives, Tung-yang-chai or Japanese barrage.

During

During 1888, the Municipal Council of Shanghai licensed 2600 jin-ric-shas per month.

There are probably 1000 more in private use. Those used for ordinary street traffic cost about $10.00 when new. The private ones cost up to $100.

The duty on jin-ric-shas would be 5% ad valorem.

There would be no restrictions placed upon their importation.

That some idea may be had of their general appearance I inclose two photographs of Shanghai jin-ric-shas.

I have the honor to be

Sir:

Your obedient servant

J. A. Leonard,

Consul General

Inclosures

2 Photographs

n

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 1 1890
RECEIVED.

Note death noted

No. 38 January 28 1890 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Seward Consul General. to the State Department

Subject:

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

Wm D. Oakes Account.

No. 28

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, January 28th 1870

Hon. William H. Seward
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit, herewith, Pursuant to Section 355 of the Consular Regulations, the statement of the account of H. B. Wirth, deceased seaman, with the American Ship "D. J. Oakes".

I not having received the delivery to me of the effects, or Payment of the money of the said deceased seaman.

I have the honor to be
Sir:
Your obedient servant
J. A. Lyon Jr
Consul General

One Enclosure

Ship "J. F. Oakes" & Owner Dr. to H. B. Nunn.

To services as Seaman on board the above named Ship from 22d June 1889 to Dec. 16th 1889. at Sixteen dollars per month $92.72
To Sale of effects 34.90
127.62

Cr.

By cash as per allotment at New York $40.00
" Slop account on passage 47.05
87.05

$127.62
87.05
Amount due $40.57 U.S.G.
E. N. Reed Master Ship "J. F. Oakes"

The above is an exact copy of an account between the American Ship "J. F. Oakes" and H. B. Nunn, deceased, filed in this Consulate General by E. N. Reed, Master of the said ship, this 27th day of

of January 1890. The master is to account for the foregoing amount upon his return to the United States.

J. A. Leonard
Consul General

No.

Mr.

Subj

n.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 1 1890
RECEIVED.

Note marriage

No. 29 January 28 1890 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Leonard Consul General. to the State Department

Subject:—

Noted

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

Marriage Certificate Endicott & Rogerson

No. 29

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, January 28th 1890

Hon. William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose herewith the Certificate of Marriage of Robert Russell Endicott a native of Macao China his Father being a citizen of the United States to Elizabeth Ferguson of Chorley Lancashire England.

I have the honor to be

Sir:

Your obedient servant

J. C. A. Leonard

Consul General

One Enclosure

# CERTIFICATE

of

# MARRIAGE.

Consulate-General of the United States,

*Shanghai, China* December 2nd, 1889

I, J. A. Leonard CONSUL-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES *at Shanghai, do hereby certify that on the* 2nd *day of* December, *A. D.* 1889, *at the* ~~*residence of*~~ Church of our Savior, *in the city of Shanghai* Robert Russell Endicott *aged* 33 *years, born in* Macao, *and now residing at* Shanghai *and* Elizabeth Rogerson *born in* Chorley, Lancashire England *and now residing in* Shanghai *were united in marriage before me, and in my presence, by* Rev. F. L. H. Pott, *who is authorized by the laws of* the United States of America *to perform such a ceremony.*

*In witness whereof I have hereto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the* CONSULATE-GENERAL AT SHANGHAI *this* 2nd *day of* December, *A. D.* 1889 *and of the Independence of the United States the* 114th.

J. A. Leonard,
*Consul-General.*

No.

Mr.

Subject:

Note marriage

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 1 1890
RECEIVED.

No. 30 Jany 30th 1890 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Seward Consul General. to the State Department

Subject:— Marriage

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

Enclosure Marriage Certificate
Tatum & Flagg

No. 30

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, January 30th 1890

Hon. William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose herewith the Certificate of Marriage of Ezra Francis Tatum a native of Farrington North Carolina to Alice Mabel Flagg of South Berwick Maine.

I have the honor to be

Sir:

Your obedient servant

J. H. Leonard,

Consul General.

One Enclosure.

# CERTIFICATE

of

# MARRIAGE.

Consulate-General of the United States,

Shanghai, China, January 30th 1890

I, J. A. Leonard CONSUL-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES at Shanghai, do hereby certify that on the 17th day of December, A. D. 1889, at the residence of Rev. Nevius, in the city of Shanghai Ozia Trawa Tatum aged 30 years, born in Tarwlea North Carolina, and now residing at Shanghai China and Alice Mabel Tago born in South Dakota Nawa and now residing in Shanghai China were united in marriage before me, and in my presence, by Rev. D. W. Nevius, who is authorized by the laws of the United States to perform such a ceremony.

In witness whereof I have hereto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the CONSULATE-GENERAL AT SHANGHAI this 30th day of January, A. D. 1890 and of the Independence in the United States the 114th.

J. A. Leonard,
Consul-General.

No.

Mr.

Sub

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 1 1890
RECEIVED.

No. 31 ] Jany 31st 1890 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Leonard Consul General. to the State Department

Subject:— Requisition for Stationery.

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

The Consul General requests certain books and stationery for the use of the office.

Ans Mch 4/90
Ans Mch 19/90

No.

Hon

Sir,

No. 31

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, January 30th 1890

Hon. William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir, I have the honor to request the Department to furnish this Consulate General with the following:

1. Opinions of the Attorney General from Volume XVII (inclusive) up to date.
2. Estee's Practice and Pleadings Forms. There is great need of a work of this kind in the office.
3. A supply of note paper and envelopes
4. A supply of blotting paper.
5. Two hand date stamping machines, to take the place of two worn out ones.
6. 1/2 dozen steel erasers
7. 1 dozen spools red tape
8. 1/2 " boxes sealing wax.
9. 2 dz. balls red white and blue string.
10. 2 dz spools ribbon.
11. 1 dz boxes rubber bands.
12. 1/2 dz. blank books containing about 300 pages and measuring

12 inches

12 inches by 16.

13 - A quantity of paper seals of small and large sizes.

I have the honor to be
Sir:
Your obedient servant
J. A. Leonard
Consul General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 1 1890
RECEIVED

No. 32 ] Janu 31' 1890 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Leonard Consul General. to the State Department

Subject:— Acknowledgment.

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

No. 32

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, January 31st 1890

Hon. William F. Wharton,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the Department's circulars dated:
November 25th 1889,
November 27th 1889 and
December 6th 1889.

The various instructions contained therein will have my careful attention.

I have the honor to be
Sir;
Your obedient servant
J. A. Leonard,
Consul General.

No. 3

Mr.

Subjec

No. 33. ] Feby 27th 1890. United States Consulate General at Shanghai

Mr. Leonard Consul General. to the State Department

Subject:— Nomination of Vice Consul at Ningpo.

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 1 1890
RECEIVED

Transmitting the nomination of Mr. Robert Kliene for Vice Consul at Ningpo, and endorsing such nomination.

No.

Hon.

Sir,

No. 33

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, February 27th 1890.

Hon. William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit, herewith, dispatch of Consul Pettus, of Ningpo, No. 179, of date of February 25th 1890, recommending Mr Robert Kliem for appointment as Vice Consul at that consulate.

I hereby endorse the nomination of Mr Kliem for that position.

I am

Sir

Your obedient servant

J. N. Leonard,

Consul General.

No.

Mr.

Subje

Mr Spencer
Dr Clerk

No. 34.

Ack. Sept 21/90

February 24th 1890.

United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Leonard Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:— Refrigerator

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 15 1890
RECEIVED

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Grain

(Report filed for publication)

No. 34

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, February 24th 1890.

Hon. William F. Wharton,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir, With reference to the Department's Circular, dated November 25th 1889, requesting information in regard to the use of refrigerators, I beg to report as follows:

1. Are refrigerators used in your consular district, and to what extent? There are about 800 foreign houses in Shanghai, and it is doubtful if there is one wherein a refrigerator or ice-box is not in use 7 or 8 months of the year.

2. Are there any peculiar features required in the construction of refrigerators for your district? No. Except that

that the ice chamber should be larger than usual to hold the ice as frozen and gathered as described in No 5.

3. Where are the refrigerators in use in your district manufactured?

Locally, with the exception of a few imported from the United States

4. Sizes, formations, and prices of the refrigerators in use in your district?

The common sized ice box, varying to meet the wants of the family. Ice chamber on top or side and the cool chamber adjoining. Price from $15 to $50.

5. How is ice secured in your district, and the price per 100 pounds thereof?

Ice is gathered from rice fields flooded with dirty water pumped from stagnant ditches and ponds, the temperature of which

which it is frozen is seldom lower than four or five degrees below the freezing point. It is stored in houses built on the level ground having mud walls 10 or 12 feet high and covered with thaw or tiled roofs. The ice frozen at such a high temperature melts very rapidly so that refrigerators have ice chambers larger than usual. In addition to the natural ice, there is a small ice machine, but its limited power and the cheapness at which the natural ice can be purchased from the native dealers leaves but little room for its business. The average price of the natural ice is $0.50 per 100 pounds.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. A. Leonard.

Consul General.

No. 35

Mr.

Subject

Dept Clerk

No. 35 March 3rd 1890 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Leonard Consul General. to the State Department

Subject:— Petition for Pardon -

ABSTRACT OF CONTRACTS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 15 1890
RECEIVED

Transmittal of petition to the President for the pardon of Victor L. L. Arlington -

Copy to Atty Gen 6/4/90

Ans pardon refused 6/24/90

No.

Hon.

Sir,

No. 35

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, March 3rd 1890.

Hon. William F. Wharton
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a petition to the President of the United States for the pardon of Victor L. L. Arlington, which was left with me by my predecessor, Consul General Kennedy, at the time of my succeeding him, which was in October last, with the request that I should forward it about this time -

Arlington was sentenced in June 1888, to four years imprisonment -

I am
Sir,
Your obedient servant
J. A. Leonard,
Consul General.

One Inclosure

In the United States Court
for the
Consular District of
Shanghai China.

Honorable Benjamin Harrison
President of the United States

Sir,

We respectfully beg to call your attention to the case of Victor L. L. Arlington who was tried in the United States Consular Court at Shanghai before J. D. Kennedy Consul General Acting Judically, A. C. Hunter and Geo. H. Ferguson as Assessors, for the offence of "Enticing children and committing indecent assault upon them with attempt to commit rape", and convicted thereof. He was sentenced to four years at hard labor in the United States Consular Jail at Shanghai - He has served Eighteen months of his sentence - In view of the deleterious effect of the climate of Shanghai on persons confined in a narrow compass, and the uniformly good conduct of Arlington during the period of his incarceration, we would recommend that

at

at the expiration of two years of his ~~on~~ imprisonment which expires on the 19th day of June 1890, that the said Arlington be pardoned, on condition of his leaving Shanghai not to return thereto.

J. D. Kennedy
Consul Genl & Judge

A. C. Hunter, Assessor

Shanghai,
October 1st 1889.

The other assessor Geo. H. Ferguson Esqre left Shanghai several months ago and is now residing in the United States

J. D. Kennedy

KENNEDY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Shanghai.

Copy to Woodbury & Clemons March 2

Dy H Clerk

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 17 1890
RECEIVED.

S. C., March 11th 1890

Hon Wm F. Wharton
Asst Secy

Copy to complainant

Sir

Replying to yours of March 2nd I have the honor to say. I desire using Wadleigh & Emery one cent my letter to Mr Aldee of Oct Dec 1889 explains the whole transaction. At Emery's suggestion I was to take a number of transit passes and he representing this firm was to collect delivery & return for Coli. Something more being heard from Emery directly sometime subsequent to this I was discharged by his partner Wm Buchanan of Shanghai appointed for Coli of Trans. After much trouble the Tartar agent issued the passes. Wm Buchanan left for Hongkong, in Sept. about the time of my separation with this chinese official and employed his brother Jas Buchanan to represent Wadleigh & Emery. The hundred & fifty of the passes came in and Jas Buchanan paid the $304 for them and also for four hundred more which were to be delivered to him & W & E when they recd. Not one word was said by Wm Buchanan & Jas Buchanan either when applying, or receiving the passes, about paying for them in Coli, but if I had remained in office this never would have been done if they had wanted them thus, but as I was being relieved Jas Buchanan paid for the whole number (550) the Tartar agent to furnish - I left on the 5th of Oct - when notified by Wm Buchanan that my successor refused to deliver the 400 passes I forthwith refunded him the amt recd

2

Camden, S. C., 18

for them from their agent Jas Buchanan. Mr Buchanan applied to Colonel Lewis Leonard for the form however, but Mr Leonard would not deliver on the ground that I had recd the money - This was a confirmation of Jas Buchanan's payment over of this amt - I thereupon at once returned, as I have stated, the amt paid for them on my visit to the State Department en route home & reported to Dr. S. Clair the amt recd for the 150 francs, $304 Mexican = to $225 Gold. and requested him to account for the transaction ending Sept 30th by adding it to my official fees - This is the whole transaction Mr Emmons Ex Vice Consul Genl was cognizant of the matter, and knows all of the facts.

I have the honor to be
Your obt Servt
J D Kennedy

No

Mr

Sul

No. 36.

March 11th 1890

United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Leonard Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:— Marshal

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 15 1890

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Mr. Patterson relieving Acting Marshal Mr. Smithers.

attended to
April 21

No. 36.

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, March 11th 1890

Hon. Wm. F. Wharton.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith dispatch No 7 of date March 1st 1890. from Consul Bowman of Tientsin, nominating Mr. Henry J. Bostwick to succeed Mr. Geo. F. Smithers as Marshal of the Consular Court at that Port.

I approve of the said nomination.

I have the honor to be

Sir:

Your obedient servant

J. A. Leonard,

Consul General

Enclosure U.S. Consul Tientsin No. 7.

Ex Clerk

No. 37

March 14th 1890

United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 15 1890
RECEIVED.

Mr. Leonard Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:— Salaries of Interpreter and Deputy Consul Genl.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

The Consul General recommends that the salaries of the subordinate officers of this Consulate General be increased.

Dr St. Clair

These salaries are very low. But I am not prepared to make a particular recommendation to them alone.

WKW

April 16/90

No. 37

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, March 14th 1890.

Hon. Wm. F. Wharton,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I would respectfully ask for the kind offices of the Department in behalf of the subordinate officers of this Consulate General.

Both of two Consuls General last preceeding me have directed the attention of the Department to the fact that the salary of the Interpreter and of the Deputy Consul General has been reduced from a rate that was before the reduction anything but excessive.

The

The salary of the Deputy Consul General was in 1884, reduced from $2000.00 a year to $1800.00, and in 1885 again reduced to $1200.00.

The salary of Interpreter was reduced in 1885, from $2000.00 to $1200.00, and the next year raised to $1500.00.

Services of an amount and character such as are rendered by those officers are paid for in the Consulates of other leading nations, and in the larger business houses of this port, at a rate ranging from $2500.00 upwards a year.

I may state that here, and such I understand is the case in most Consulates in the East,

the

the Interpreter does considerable consular work besides mere interpretation.

If the Department should consider it proper to recommend the restoration of these salaries to the old rate of $2000.00 a year, I am sure that it would be an act of fairness to these faithful officers, and make it more proportionate to the cost of living here.

The salary of the Marshal, $1000.00 a year, is very low and might well be raised to $1500.00.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant.

J. A. Leonard

Consul General.

No

Mr

Su

D. H. Clark

No. 38

March 14th 1899

United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Leonard Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:— Commission

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 15 1890
RECEIVED.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

The Consul General acknowledges the Departments' instruction No. 13 - Jany. 14th 1890, inclosing commission blanks for bond and oath of office.

No. 38

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, March 14 1890

Hon. William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your instruction No. 13, of January 14th, 1890, transmitting my commission and blanks for the renewal of my bond, and for oath of office.

I will proceed to secure the execution of the bond and forward it with the oath, as soon as practicable.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant

J. A. Leonard

Consul General

on

No. 38

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 25 1890
RECEIVED.

A. H. Clair

March 21st 1890

United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Leonard Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:— Export almanac.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

50 copies of the U.S. Export almanac received and distributed.

No. 38

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, March 21st 1890

Hon. William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir, The 50 copies of the United States Export Almanac, of which notice was given in your circular dated November 19th, last, were received a few days ago, and I distributed them, where I thought it most likely they would attract the attention of buyers of American productions.

I have the honor to be Sir:

Your obedient servant

J. A. Leonard,

Consul General

No. 140 March 24th 1890

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 5 1890
RECEIVED.

United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Leonard, Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:—

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Approval of Mr. Barrows' Bond

No. 40

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, March 24th 1890

Hon. Wm. F. Wharton.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith the official bond and oath of Consul William L. Bowman of Tientsin, together with his dispatch of transmittal, No. 10 of March 13th.

In a dispatch to me Consul Bowman says:

"I have secured the signatures of "R. M. Brown, of Russell & Co. "who was accepted on the bond of "Mr. Smithers, late Marshal of this "Consular Court, and Mr. G. O. "Tierney, a real estate owner here, both "of whom are citizens of the United "States

"State.

"You will also find a certificate
"from H. B. M. Consul showing their
"financial standing"

Russell & Co. whom
Mr. Brown represents, is the leading
American firm in the East.
Messrs Brown and Jones are prominent
business men and known here as being
wealthy and reliable, and are, I have
no doubt, first class securities.

I have the honor to be,
Sir:
Your obedient servant.

J. J. Leonard,
Consul General

Enclosures
1. Oath of Office
2. Bond
3. Certificate of H. B. M. Consul
4. Dispatch No. 10.

No. 41

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 15 1890
RECEIVED.

Ack. with thanks & note
Bond to Treasury
May 19

April 3, 1890

United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Leonard Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:— Official Bond

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Her Consul General returns his official bond and oath duly executed.

No. 41

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, April 3d, 1890

Hon. William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir, I have the honor to return herewith my official bond and oath of office, duly executed. They were received by me in your despatch No. 13 of January 14th, last.

The sureties on the bond being the same as those on the one now on file, no certificate has been made to their sufficiency.

This despatch will be forwarded from Rochester, Minnesota, after the signing of the bond there.

2

1

I have the honor to be

Sir:

Your obedient servant

J. A. Dionard.

Consul General.

Two Inclosures

No. 47 April 14th 1890

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 17 1890
RECEIVED.

United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Leonard Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:— Accounts and Returns

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Quarter ending March 31st 1890.

No. 42

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, April 14th 1890

Hon. Wm. J. Wharton

Assistant ~~Assistant~~ Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I send you enclosed the Accounts and returns of this office for the quarter ending March 31st 1890 as per the subjoined list of enclosures

I have the honor to be

Sir:

Your obedient servant

J. N. Leonard,

Consul General

MHS. 1. Monthly abstract of Bills of Health

✓ 2. Digest of Invoice Book

✓ 3. Arrivals & Departures of American vessels.

✓ 4. Names of deceased citizens & seamen.

5. Record of notarial service

6. Summary of business.

7. Regt & Miscellaneous expense account

8. Clerk hire account

9. Interpreters "

10. Marshals "

11. " Return file with dep

90.

(Form No. 121.)

NAMES of all Deceased American Citizens, including Seamen or Mariners, together with the value of the personal effects belonging to them, and taken possession of by, or deposited with J. A. Leonard, Consul General, U. S. Consul at Shanghai China from ..... to ....., inclusive.

| DATE OF DECEASE. | NAME OF PERSON. | OF WHAT PLACE A NATIVE OR RESIDENT. | IF A SEAMAN, TO WHAT VESSEL BELONGING. | WHERE DECEASED. | VALUE OF EFFECTS. | DISPOSITION MADE THEREOF. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1889 Dec 20 | Charles Rheins | Germany | Imperial | Shanghai Emt Hospital | 34.94 | Sent to the U. S. District Judge for Southern District New York |

J. A. Leonard, Consul General
U. S. Consul.

Form No. 171

U.S. Consulate General
at
Shanghai China

Names of deceased citizens & seamen during quarter ended March 31st 1890

Enclosure No. 4
In dispatch No. 47.

No. 43

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 17 1890
RECEIVED.

April 14th 189

United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Leonard Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:— Jail Account & Draft drawn for same

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Quarter ending March 31st 1890.

No. 43

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, April 14th 1890

Hon. Wm. F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith Jail account for the quarter ending March 31st 1890. To balance this account I have drawn on the Honorable Secretary of State in the usual manner my draft for eight hundred and one 22/100 ($801.22) dollars U.S. Currency and ask the Department's protection of same.

I have the honor to be

Sir:

Your obedient servant

J. H. Leonard,

Consul General.

No. 1 Jail Account with vouchers.

T.M.

m

No. 44

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 17 1890
RECEIVED.

April 14th 1890

United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Leonard Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:— Draft

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Rent & Miscellaneous Expense
a/c. Form 90. 1st Quarter 1890.

No. 44

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, April 14th 1890

Hon. Wm. J. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

To balance my Rent and Miscellaneous account for the quarter ending March 31st 1890 I have drawn on the Honorable Secretary of State my Draft for seven hundred and seventy six 35/100 (776.38) dollars U.S. Currency.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient servant

J. A. Leonard,

Consul General

T.M.

M

No. 45

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 17 1890
RECEIVED.

April 15th 189 0

United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Leonard Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:—

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Acknowledge No. 15.

No. 45.

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, April 15th 1890

Hon. Wm. J. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch No. 15 of February 25th enclosing a letter from the Dispatch Agent at San Francisco reporting error in attaching the tag to the pouch for the Department.

I regret that the blunder should have occurred. I believe it is the first time that it has happened, and am sure that it will not recur again.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Sir:

Your obedient servant

J. A. Leonard,
Consul General

Received May 22nd 190.

Dr Clayes

No. 46.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 17 1890
RECEIVED.

April 18th 1890

United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Leonard Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:—

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Agricultural Products exported from China.

Agriculture

Colms 16
Gg 5/22/90

No. 46

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, April 18 1890

Hon. William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir, With reference to the Department's instructions — directing Consuls to make certain periodical reports regarding crops, for the use of the Department of Agriculture, I have the honor to state, that within this Consular District it is impossible to obtain accurate information concerning the area, condition, or yield of the crops. No official statistics are kept, and I know of no source from which to derive information such as is desired by the Department of Agriculture.

The

The present outlook for this year's crops is favorable. There has been much rain during the winter and the season is well advanced.

The exports of agricultural products from China, which come within the jurisdiction of the Imperial Maritime Customs, are tabulated, and I append hereto a list of this class of exports for the year ending December 31st, 1889, which I trust will be of interest to the Department.

I have the honor to be

Sir:

Your obedient servant

J. H. Leonard,

Consul General.

List of Agricultural Products Exported from China to Foreign countries during the year ending December 31st, 1889.

| | Quantity in Piculs 1 piecul = 133 1/3 lb. av. | Value in Customs Taels 1 Tael = U.S.$1.15. |
|---|---|---|
| Aniseed | 6 083.54 | 72,904. |
| Bamboo and Bamboo ware | | 261,311. |
| Beans | 91,182.97 | 114,833. |
| Camphor | 4,170.21 | 37,123. |
| Cassia Lignea | 58,219.23 | 268,580. |
| Cotton, Raw | 504,419.88 | 5,044,806. |
| Fruits | | 577,342. |
| Nutgalls | 38,157.60 | 383,095. |
| Oil (Vegetable) | 43,398.97 | 243,150. |
| Oils Essential aniseed Cassia &c | 2,074.54 | 207,772. |
| Provisions and Vegetables | | 673,176. |
| Rhubarb | 6 039.44 | 206,978. |
| Straw Braid | 88,403.80 | 2 033,775. |
| Sugar | 990 018.58 | 2,723,062. |
| Tea | 1 877,332.76 | 28 257 314. |
| Tobacco | 69 569.16 | 905,935. |
| Wool | 102,181.96 | 934 106. |

Shanghai April 18th 1890

J. A. Leonard,
Consul General

No. 47

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 29 1890
RECEIVED.

May 2nd 1890.

United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Leonard, Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:—

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Acknowledges P. 18.

No. 47

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, May 2nd 1890.

Hon. William J. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch No. 18 of March 27th containing instructions accompanied by the Opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury, as to the shipment of Chinese Cooks and Stewards. I am glad to have instructions in the matter and will see that they are followed.

I have the honor to be

Sir:

Your obedient servant

J. Richard,

Consul General.

No. 48.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 29 1890
RECEIVED.

May 2nd 1890.

United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Seward Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:—

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Acknowledges No 17.

No. 48.

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, May 2nd 1890

Hon. William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 17. of March 18th. notifying me of the transmission of supplies, and of a copy of Estes Practice and Pleadings and Opinions of the Attorney General. The work on Practice and Pleadings will be a valuable addition to the Consular library, and one for which I am very thankful.

I have the honor to be

Sir:

Your obedient servant

J. A. Leonard,

Consul General

Cons.

No. 49.

Ack. Aug 8/90
Mess Wardle & Emery informed that Chinkiang act. approved.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 20 1890
RECEIVED.

May 16th 1890.

United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Leonard Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:— Reply to Department Dispatch No. 16.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Explanation as to complaint of D. A. Emery of Chinkiang in reference to transit passes.

Mr St Clair

I think Mr Leonard is entirely correct in the position he has taken & ack and approve this conduct.

W H W

June 24/90

Inform Wadleigh & Emery that the matter has been referred to Mr Leonard & satisfactorily settled

No. 49

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, May 16th 1890.

Hon. William F. Wharton,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch No. 16, of March 12th, calling for an explanation in the matter of the complaint of Wadleigh & Emery of Chinkiang that I decline to apply to the Chinese authorities for certain transit passes.

The facts in the case are as follows:

D. A. Emery is an American living at Chinkiang, 156 miles from Shanghai, in Consul Jones' district,

district, and doing business there under the name of Wadleigh + Emery. Wadleigh has not been in China for several years and there is no reason to believe that the firm consists of anybody but Emery.

Mr. Emery has been in the habit of applying for transit passes through this Consulate General, the applications being sent by him from Chinkiang to Mr. William Buchanan, a Scotchman and British subject living at Shanghai and doing business here as a share broker, by whom they were presented at the Consulate General.

Mr. Buchanan was previous to two years ago, a resident at Chinkiang and a partner for a

short

short time with Mr. Emery there. Since Mr. Buchanan's removal to Shanghai Mr. Emery has claimed to have a Shanghai branch of the firm of Wadleigh & Emery. Mr. Buchanan still has some relation with Mr. Emery - that is, no public announcement of dissolution of the firm has been made, but there is no reason to believe that Wadleigh & Emery do any business at Shanghai except to procure transit passes at the United States Consulate General here, to be used by Mr. Emery at Chinkiang.

I do not believe that Mr. Buchanan has ever, of himself, made an application for passes, but only as written to and directed by Mr. Emery.

You will notice that the letter of complaint, of the 28th of January, accompanying your dispatch to me and purporting to be from Wadleigh & Emery is not

from

from Shanghai, but was written by Mr. Emery at Chinkiang, is dated at that place and was, doubtless, mailed from there. I am certain that no Shanghai firm has had anything to do with it.

The Shanghai firm of Wadleigh & Emery is only a pretense. It has no real existence.

In the North China Hong List (or Directory) which is full and accurate, no firm of Wadleigh & Emery is mentioned as existing in Shanghai. The firm has no place of business in Shanghai.

In the statement of members of the firm of Wadleigh & Emery in the Chinkiang department of the Hong List, the name of Mr. Buchanan does not appear.

I believe Mr. Emery's statement in his letter to you that he wants transit passes to use in

procuring

procuring goods to ship to the United States is untrue. I believe he wants them for improper use - in avoiding payment of the Likin, or inland, tax, or for sale to Chinese.

Mr. Buchanan informed me that when he and Emery were doing business together, I think two years ago or more, at Chinkiang, they sent "musters", or samples, to America of goods in which they hoped to build up an export trade, but they did not succeed, and Mr. Emery's claim in his letter to you that he wants the passes for that purpose is an improbable one.

I have no reason to believe that Mr. Emery or Wadleigh & Emery ever export any goods from Shanghai, or from anywhere else. They certainly have not declared on any exportation through this Consulate General during

my

my incumbency, and I have reason to believe, not previously.

I understand the Department to disapprove of the interference of Consuls, or Consuls General in business belonging properly to other Consuls - It is my practice when applied to by residents within the jurisdiction of Consuls in matters which can be attended to by such Consuls, to refer the applicants to their own Consuls. Mr. Emery is the only person who has made any objection to such reference.

Transit passes are provided for in the treaty with China to enable foreign merchants to pay the internal tax at the port, avoiding the annoyance of paying the likin tax at the different interior barriers. The tax paid under the passes amounts to less than the likin,

and

and there is reason to believe that foreigners sometimes procure passes which they either use improperly themselves or sell to Chinamen to be used improperly in avoiding the payment of likin on goods not intended for exportation - I believe that Mr. Emery uses passes in that way.

In this connection, I respectfully refer to the correspondence between Minister Young and Secretary Frelinghuysen, as reported on pages 96 to 101 of Foreign Relations for 1884.

Last November a Chinaman was arrested, near Chinkiang, by the Chinese authorities for attempting to make improper use of a transit pass issued to Mr. Emery by my predecessor. It is difficult to get reliable evidence in these cases, but there is sufficient presumption against Mr. Emery to justify me in requiring him to

Conduct

conduct his business regularly, under the immediate jurisdiction of his own Consul.

Allow me to direct your attention to this passage in the letter of Mr. Emery to Minister Denby, a copy of which accompanies your dispatch to me:

"Unless we can obtain 'these J. passes to cover we 'shall be obliged to go to very 'much expense in obtaining 'them through brokers of other 'nationalities.'

It is evident from this that Mr. Emery is not scrupulous as to his dealings in these passes.

These applications for transit passes are made through the Consulate by virtue of the provisions of the treaty prohibiting foreigners from

communicating

communicating directly with the Chinese authorities and requiring them to apply through their Consuls.

No argument is needed to prove that Mr. Emery's proper intermediary with the Chinese authorities is his townsman, Consul Jones, within whose immediate jurisdiction he is.

If there is any Shanghai firm of Wadleigh & Emery it consists of Mr. Buchanan, a British subject whose proper intermediary is the British Consul General at Shanghai.

The fee charged on transit passes is higher at the British than at the American Consulate General. If it were otherwise these applications would, undoubtedly, be made by Mr. Buchanan through the British Consulate General.

Mr. Emery

Mr. Emery claims in his letter to Minister Denby, that he cannot obtain the passes that he wants at Chinkiang. There is no reason to believe that. The treaty provides that the "transit duty certificates" (passes) shall be framed "under one rule at all ports, "no difference being made in the "conditions set forth therein", and I do not know any reason why he cannot get any passes that he ought to have from Consul Jones.

If, for any reason that I do not know of, Mr. Emery should not be able to get proper passes at Chinkiang, it certainly is not unreasonable to require him to apply to me through his own Consul.

Minister Denby in his dispatch to me accompanying his

answer

answer to Mr. Emery's letter, says:

"I think no injustice "is done in your refusing to "apply for passes for him".

And in his letter to Mr. Emery, he says:

"It cannot "be held that merchants, "residing in the twenty "treaty ports should pass "their own Consuls by and "procure passes through "the Consul General. This "would be impracticable".

I have acted in this matter in accordance with the views of the Department as expressed in the dispatch of Secretary Frelinghuysen referred to on page 7 of this dispatch, and hope my action may be approved by the Department.

I have

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant.
J. A. Leonard.
Consul General.

Mr. Davison

No. 50

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 3, 1890
RECEIVED.

May 30 1890 -

189

What will they cost? can we supply them

United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Leonard Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:— Requisition for Supreme Court Reports -

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

ack. Sept 10/90

The Consulate General has nearly a complete set of Supreme Court Reports. The Department is requested to make it complete by supplying those between 4 Wallace Decs Term 1866 and 1 Otto (October Term 1875) and those published since the October term 1887. A Digest is also requested.

Department of State,

CONSULAR BUREAU,

Sept 9, 1890.

The following books were sent to Shanghai on Sept 9:-

5 to 23 Wallace's Reps 19 vol.
12 & to 135 U S Reps - 8 vol.
Kinney's Digest 2 vol
24 vol.

To ack despatch.

Frisson

No. 50

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, May 30th 1890

Hon. William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir, We have in this Consulate General a nearly complete set of the United States Supreme Court Reports. The volumes lacking are those between 4 Wallace (December term 1866) and 1 Otto (October Term 1875.) and those published since the October term 1887.

We have a digest of the reports up to, and including 17 Howard. A digest from that volume to date would add so much to the value of the set that I feel justified in asking that it

it be supplied.

The wide range of law covered by the decisions of the Supreme Court makes these reports especially valuable in the administration of our Consular Court.

I trust that I am not taxing too severely the generosity that the Department has always shown this Consulate General in the matter of law books when I respectfully request that the volumes above noted be supplied.

I have the honor to be

Sir:

Your obedient servant

J. A. Leonard.

Consul General

No. 51

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 3 1890
RECEIVED.

Mr Farson

May 30th. 1890.

United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Leonard Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:— Wadleigh & Emery case.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Explanation of refusal to forward their letter to the Shanghai Tao-tai.

Ack. July 2/90

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

JUL 2 1890

Ans. There appears to be no American interests or rights so involved as to justify the Cons. Genl in making representations to the Tao-tai at Shanghai, and hence there is no occasion to endorse the statements of Messrs W. & E. by transmitting them. — ahb

No. 51

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, May 30th 1890.

Hon. William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that I have received a letter from Mr. D. A. Emery of Chinkiang, representing the firm of Wadleigh & Emery, enclosing a letter which he asks me to forward to the Shanghai Taotai.

I enclose a copy of Mr. Emery's letter to me, marked Exhibit A, and a copy of his letter for the Taotai, marked Exhibit B. 1 2

Mr. Emery is the same person to whom my dispatch No. 49 of May

May 16th. relates.

I have written to Mr. Emery that I do not consider it advisable to send his communication to the Taotai.

I consider that it would be unbecoming in me to send it to the Taotai, and would properly appear to him impertinent.

It relates entirely to the administration of the Chinese Custom's regulations by Chinese officers with whom I have no right to interfere.

I have reason to believe that the Chinese authorities already know all that they care to know about the matter.

This

This letter does not relate to any transit passes issued through this Consulate General.

I have not, for some time past, made any application for passes for lily flowers. If such passes have been recently issued it has been through the Consulates of other nationalities whose acts it is not advisable for me to direct attention to.

By sending the letter, I would be considered by the Taotai as endorsing it and would be liable to be called on to substantiate the assertions made, which

I

I could not do.

I have not sufficient confidence in Mr. Emery to endorse his statements.

No injury will be done Mr. Emery by not forwarding his letter. The matter is not one in which he has any rights or any interest other than that of an informer. It relates only to Chinese merchants.

It is necessary to exercise great care in bringing matters before the Chinese authorities, and to avoid annoying them with frivolous complaints.

I hope my action in this matter may meet

your

approval.

I have the honor to be.

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. Leonard.

Consul General.

2 Enclosures as stated.

Exhibit A.

Chinkiang, May 15th 1890

J. A. Leonard, Esquire,
United States Consul General,
Shanghai.

Sir:

We beg to hand you enclosed herewith, (open) a communication with Memo. attached, addressed to the Taotai at Shanghai, and if you have no objection to the contents would respectfully request you to forward the same, as soon as convenient.

We are, Sir,
Your obedient servants
(signed) Wadleigh & Emery

Exhibit B.

Chinkiang May 15th 1890.

Honorable Nieh-chih-Kwei:
Intendant of the circuit of
Su-Song-&c.

Sir:

We beg to bring to your notice that all Transit Passes issued by your Honor to cover lily flowers purchased at Tau-zuen, Shang-shui, Po-chow, Soh-chien, and Hwei-ning, are sold to Chinese Brokers (of Chinkiang) who in turn dispose of them to Chinese dealers. We give this information that your Honor may understand the illegal nature of the Transit Pass business as now carried on; and thus enable

you

you to act intelligently in the issuing of Outward Transit Passes. We enclose a Memo. giving the names of some of the Brokers engaged in the business referred to.

We are, Sir,

Your obedient servants

(Signed) Wadleigh & Emery.

# Memo.

Sent the Tao-tai at Shanghai.

Tung-tai
Yung-ho
Fung-ho
Hung-Loong
Lui-zuen
Shui-ho

The above are some of the names of Chinese Brokers dealing in Shanghai Transit Passes.

Chinkiang, May 15th. 1890.

(signed) Wadleigh & Emery.

No.

Mr.

Sub

No. 52

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 5 1890
RECEIVED.

W Larson

June 13th 1890

United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Leonard Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:— Sorghum seed and Sautzar tree.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

From Vice Consul Daniel at Newchwang.

Sent to Agricultural Dep

No. 52.

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, June 13th 1890.

Hon. William F. Wharton.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith dispatch No. 344 of June 3rd 1890. from Vice Consul Bandinel, of Newchwang on the subject of Santzar and Sorghum. I have received from Vice Consul Bandinel the samples referred to in his dispatch, viz: a box containing sorghum seeds, and a box containing specimens of the Santzar tree, and have sent them directed to the Department of State in the Government mail Pouch, that

seeming

seeming to me the most expeditious and cheapest method of transportation.

I have some doubt as to the plants living, but had them packed as well as was practible.

Hoping they may arrive in a living condition.

I am Sir:

Your obedient servant

J. J. Leonardy
Consul General

Cons.

W Faison

No. 4

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 24 1890
RECEIVED.

June 30th 1890

United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Pettus Late Consul ~~Consul General.~~ to the State Department.

Subject:—

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Enclosing Exchange Voucher for $11.36.

Mr Faiton

No. _____

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 23 189
RECEIVED

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, June 20th 1890.

Hon Wm F. Wharton,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor of enclosing exchange voucher showing a loss in exchange of eleven 36/100 ($11.36) dollars U.S. Currency on draft of ninety 38/100 ($90.38) drawn by me on the Honorable Secretary of State 17th May last.

I was detained at Pingfu disposing of my furniture I was to have left for home yesterday from here by S.S. "Batavia" but on arriving here found she was in dock at Hongkong, so I will be detained

detained some ten days.
I hope to be in Washington
the latter part of July 1890.

I am Sir:

Your obedient servant,

Thos. L. Pettit

Late Consul at Ningpo

W Faison

No. 53.

June 23rd 1890.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 24 1890
RECEIVED.

United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Allard Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:—

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Approval of Mr Andrews despatch No 6.

No. 53.

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, June 23rd 1890

Hon. Wm. F. Wharton.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith despatch No. 6 of June 7th from Consul Andrews of Nankow.

I respectfully endorse Consul Andrews recommendation of the continuance of Mr. W. C. Jenkins as Interpreter. I also respectfully endorse his application for pay for a clerk. The allowance for a Marshal ($750.00) is entirely inadequate pay in this country for a man fit for the place; and fifty dollars a month is a very small sum for clerk hire.

I

I am Sir:
Your obedient servant
J. H. Lionapel.
Consul General

Con-

Mr Faison

No. 54

June 23rd 1890

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 24 1890
RECEIVED.

United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Denby Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:—

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Ack Instructions & Circulars

No. 54.

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, June 23rd 1890.

Hon. Wm. F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge Department instructions Nos 21 and 22 of date May 6th and 9th 1890 also Circulars dated March 1st 29th and 31st April 8th and May 1st 1890.

I am Sir:

Your obedient servant

J. A. Lowrey.

Consul General.

W Faison

No. 55

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 24 1890
RECEIVED.

June 26th 1890

United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Leonard Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:— Premises.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

The Consul General describes the new Consulate General in Kiukiang Road and sends architects plans.

No. 55

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, June 26th 1890

Hon. William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir, I have the honor to report that on the first day of April last I removed this Consulate General into the new premises contracted for, before my arrival here, by my predecessor Consul General Kennedy.

Pursuant to the instructions contained in paragraph 106 on page 36, of the Consular regulations of 1888, I now forward a report in reference to these offices.

The buildings occupied by the Consulate General comprise the two center fronts or subdivisions

in

in a business block of four houses, or fronts. It is forty four feet wide on the street and seventy seven feet from front to rear.

The block comprises four stories and attics, is of brick, red trimmed with dark grey, and is one of the handsomest business blocks in Shanghai.

It is located on the Kiu-kiang road (or street), number 12, in what is known as the British Settlement of Shanghai, and in the heart of the business portion of the place.

The premises are used only for consular business and not for the Consul General's residence.

1.

I inclose plans of the building kindly furnished by the architects, Messrs. Morrison and Gratton.

The ground floor of the building consists of a handsome entrance hall, with a small room on one side for the watchman's use, and on the other side a small room which is used as an office to the jail.

Under the stairs is a fire proof vault, called in the plan, a strong room - for the storing of valuable papers. It is built on the ground and the climate here is so damp that I doubt whether it will ever be practicable to keep books or papers in it.

The back part of the first story is the jail. There are four cells, each eight feet by twelve, and nine feet and nine inches high, with a large window.

The cells are roomy enough

and

well lighted. In front of the cells, is a passage seven feet wide, and thirty three feet long.

In front of this passage is a hall eighteen feet by twenty three feet in size, and along side it there is an open shaft eight by twenty three feet in size, extending the whole height of the building, without a roof, and intended for light and ventilation.

There is a good lavatory on the opposite side of the court.

The jail is not as large as it should be, it containing only four cells. The jail on the premises previously occupied had ten cells.

The windows of the cells are on a public alley at the back end of the building. I have had were netting put over them, to prevent communication with the prisoners from the alley but I am not sure that it can be

entirely

entirely prevented.

I have also had iron gates put between the court and the air shaft, for greater security.

The light and ventilation of the court in which the prisoners must exercise are not as good as they ought to be in this climate.

The offices in the upper three stories front on the ends of the building and are thoroughly lighted and ventilated.

The three stories are connected by wide and handsome stairs in a large hall in the center of the building and lighted at the sides by wells or shafts open at the roof.

In the front of the second story, (designated on the plan as the first story) is the office of the Deputy Consul General, a room twenty six by twenty feet in size, and alongside it the office of the Chinese Compradore

(or Cashier)

(or cashier) twenty by fourteen feet in size.

In the back of the same story is the Post Office twenty eight by twenty feet in size with a room twenty by thirteen feet alongside for the use of the coolies.

The Post Office is much better arranged and more convenient for the distribution of mails than it was in the building removed from.

In the front of the third story (designated on the plan as the second story) is the office of the Consul General, twenty two and a half by twenty feet in size and alongside it the office of the Marshal and Clerk of the Court, twenty by eighteen feet.

In the back of the same story is the Court Room forty one by twenty feet in size.

In the front of the fourth story is the office of the Vice Consul

consul and Interpreter twenty three by twenty feet in size and in the back of the same story the room of the Chinese writer twenty by eighteen feet.

The offices are all of good height, commodious and pleasant.

There are besides the offices rooms in the fourth story and attic for lodging and servants rooms and a kitchen, such as it is customary throughout the East to attach to business premises.

The cooking for the jail is done in the kitchen and the jailer lives in one of the rooms and the Deputy Consul General lodges in one but boards outside the Consular premises.

Other of these rooms are used for the storage of archives and other Consular property.

The furniture in the offices is with the exception of two or three mats the same as was in use for

for a number of years at the old Consulate before the removal, and the chairs are quite shabby and ought to be renewed.

The premises are guarded when not open for business by a Chinese watchman who lives and sleeps on the premises.

The amount of rent paid for the entire premises under the ten year lease approved by the Department is $2,250 divided as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| For consular offices | $1000. |
| For jail | 750. |
| For Post office | 500. |
| | $2250. |

It is paid quarterly to the Shanghai Land Investment Company who are the owners of the building.

The former location of the Consulate General was in that part of Shanghai known as

as the American Settlement, which is a very pleasant and conspicuous site on the river front - where the flag was seen for a distance up and down the river.

Its removal to an inside street of the British Settlement is universally regretted by the Americans.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your obedient servant

Consul General:
J. A. Leonard.

One Enclosure -
Plans of Consulate General

No. 56

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 28 1890
RECEIVED,

July 1st 189

United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Leonard Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:— Accounts & Returns

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Quarter ending June 30th 1890.

No. 56.

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, July 1st 1890

Hon. Wm. J. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I send you enclosed the Accounts and returns of this office for the quarter ending June 30th 1890 as per the subjoined list of enclosures.

I have the honor to be Sir:

Your obedient servant

J. A. Linnard
Consul General

MHS 1. Monthly abstract of Bills of Health
✓ 2. Digest of Invoice Book
✓ 3. Arrivals & Departures of American vessels
✓ 4. Names of deceased citizens & seamen

5. Record of notarial services

6. Summary of business

7. Rent & Miscellaneous expense account

8. Clerk hire account

9. Interpreters "

10. Marshals "

11. " Returns

12. Declared Effects

Form. 90.

(FORM No. 121.)

NAMES of all Deceased American Citizens, including Seamen or Mariners, together with the value of the personal effects belonging to them, and taken possession of by, or deposited with J. A. Leonard, U. S. Consul at Shanghai China from April 1st to June 30th 1890, inclusive.

| DATE OF DECEASE. | NAME OF PERSON. | OF WHAT PLACE A NATIVE OR RESIDENT. | IF A SEAMAN, TO WHAT VESSEL BELONGING. | WHERE DECEASED. | VALUE OF EFFECTS. | DISPOSITION MADE THEREOF. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1890. June 23rd | John C. Hills | United States | S. S. Costanz | Shanghai. | Not yet known. | |

J. A. Leonard
U. S. Consul.

United States Consulate
General

Shanghai China

Names of Deserted
Citizens and Seamen

Quarter ending
June 30th 1890

Inclosure No. 4
In dispatch No. 56

No. 57

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, July 1st 1890

Hon. Wm. F. Wharton,

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 28 1890
RECEIVED.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith Jail account for the quarter ending June 30th 1890.

To balance this account I have drawn on the Honorable Secretary of State in the usual manner my draft for one hundred and forty three 7/100 ($143.7/100) dollars U.S. Currency, and ask the Department's protection of same.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient servant

J. H. Leonard

Consul General

No. 1 Jail Account with vouchers.

No. 58

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, July 1st 1890

Hon. Wm. F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 28 1890
RECEIVED.

Sir,

To balance my Rent and Miscellaneous account for the quarter ending June 30th 1890. I have drawn on the Honorable Secretary of State my Draft for one thousand one hundred and fifty eight 25/100 ($1158.25/100) dollars U.S. Currency and ask the Departments Protection of same.

I have the Honor to be

Sir:

Your obedient servant

J. H. Leonard

Consul General.

OK

Mr Hixon

No. 59

July 11th 1890.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 20 1890
RECEIVED.

United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Rowand Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:— Desertion of Sailors.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Replies to Circular March 31st 1890

One Enclosure

No. 59

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, July 11th 1890

Hon. Wm. F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith a Report on the subject of Desertion of Sailors, in answer to the Departments' Circular of March 31st. 1890.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

J. A. Leonard.

Consul General.

# Causes of Desertion from American Ships.

Reported by Consul General Leonard, of Shanghai, China, in answer to the Departments' Circular of March 31st. 1890.

I can recall now only one case in which a deserter from an American ship has applied at this Consulate General for relief and he being of foreign nationality, a Norwegian, and there being reason to believe that he had deserted without

without cause he was referred to his own Consul.

I have never had occasion here, and I think not during my service a few years ago, as Consul General at Calcutta, to extend relief to a deserter.

There are but few American ships coming here. During half the year, there may be one, two or three lying here at a time, but during the half year when business is dull, as now, there will not be any.

The fact of sailors of other nationalities not being entitled to relief when deserters without cause from American ships,

taken

taken in connection with the fact that there are but few American sailors in American ships, necessarily reduces the number of cases entitled to relief. Of the crews coming here there will be in a crew of twenty, which may be taken as average of the size of crews, not more than two or three Americans; the majority being Scandinavians.

Nearly all of the American ships reporting here bring Kerosine oil directly from New York, without stopping at any intermediate port. They lie here one, two or three months, and sometimes longer. The

crews

crews are shipped in America for the round voyage and the masters are under obligations to take them back to the port of shipment, but that is seldom done. The master wants to save the wages and board of the sailors, while most of the sailors want to stay on shore long enough to spend their earnings and then ship on another vessel. Sailors do not seem to have the desire to keep their situations shown by working men on shore.

It is a custom at this and other Consulates at this port, and I understand at other ports in the East, not

to

to discharge a sailor whose time has not expired unless he is guaranteed; that is unless some one, here generally the Manager of the Sailor's Home, who is a reliable person, enters into a guarantee that the sailor shall not come on the Consulate for relief. This is a benefit to the sailor who gets better care on shore than he would otherwise have, and it is fair to the master who ought not to be relieved from his contract to take the sailor back to America at any risk of making the sailor a charge on the

Government

government.

There have not come under my observation instances of masters procuring the desertion of sailors, as referred to in paragraph 266 page 89 of the Consular Regulations, but I understand that cases have occured in which men were shipped in America, whom the captain found after leaving port, to be worthless as sailors, and who could not obtain a guarantee in the foreign port in which they wanted a discharge and were so treated as to induce their desertion. It would be

very

very difficult to prevent this practice or to correct it by law: I believe it was attempted to do so by the Shipping Law of 1884.

It is almost impossible at this port to prevent the sailors on a ship obtaining liquor from the native sampan (boat) men who constantly surround the ships, or to prevent the desertion of sailors determined to desert.

I have seldom had any complaint from sailors of ill treatment, unless the sailors had themselves been first complained of.

It is a common thing for

for sailors on coming ashore after long voyages, to get drunk and get arrested either for disorderliness or for overstaying their leave. On being arrested they sometimes complain that they do not want to return to the ship because they have been ill treated. Not much credit can be given to the complaint under such circumstances, and it is not likely to be sustained on investigation.

It is very difficult for a Consul, to satisfy himself beyond a doubt as to the prevalent belief that sailors are ill treated.

The

The masters that I have met with have generally appeared to be as kind and humane as is to be expected after years of authority in which they have doubtless occasionally came in contact with some very rough and even dangerous characters. I have no doubt that some mates are rough in their treatment of sailors and no doubt a few are brutal. The natural tendency of life on ship board must be to develop roughness on the part of mates. So much is this the case that it is doubtful whether sailors expect

as

as considerate treatment as workmen on shore would demand, but I think cases of deliberate cruelty are rare.

So far as my observation goes the present administration of the relief law has not the effect of increasing desertions. The relief is so limited by the Consular Regulations that the cases in which a Consul is allowed to relieve sailors are almost necessarily those in which humanity demands that they should be taken care of. Our government should not leave such care to the charity of Americans abroad who are generally small communities

and

and have frequent and embarrasing calls for relief from others of their countrymen who cannot call on the government for relief. And other governments will not, and ought not to be expected to, relieve Americans.

Applications to this Consulate General for relief to sailors have been in cases of sickness. It is true that the sickness is often the result of indiscretion; but soberness and chastity are not among the qualifications required of sailors, and some men are sailors because they drink too much on shore,

and,

and moreover, all the virtues do not hire out at fifteen to twenty dollars a month.

The law for the relief of sailors is a charitable provision for a class whose calling unfits them more or less for taking care of themselves; and it would seem inhumane to repeal it, certainly so for our government to repeal while others maintain it.

J. A. Leonard.
Consul General.

United States Consulate General.
Shanghai China. July 11th 1890.

Note deaths Mr Harrison
Granted and published
July 9/11 Sept 3. 1890

No. 60

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 20 1890
RECEIVED.

1890

United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. J. A. Leonard Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:— Reporting deaths

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

J. S. Mills & Mrs E. G. Lapham

No. 60

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, July 11th 1890.

Hon. Wm. F. Wharton,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have to report the following deaths of citizens:

At the Shanghai General Hospital on the 23d. of June, 1890, John C. Hills, aged 42 years.

At Shanghai on the 1st. of July, 1890, Elena Gray Lapham, aged 27 years, wife of Edward Gray Lapham.

Mr. Hills was in the Chinese Customs service, and died while on his way from Kiukiang to

Ningpo

Ningpo. I am informed that his father is the proprietor of a saloon on the corner of two streets somewhere near the "Fremont House", in Boston, Mass. and that "he had about $5000 in the Hibernian Bank in San Francisco".

My informant is the Rev.d J. R. Hykes of Kiukiang who was a friend of the deceased.

I will take further steps to learn something of Hills' family at home, and his estate in China will be duly settled by me.

The

The late Mrs. Lapham left a will wherein her husband is appointed executor.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. Leonard

Consul General.

Mr Hanna

No. 61

July 11th 1890

United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 20 1890
RECEIVED,

Mr. Denby Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:— Fourth of July 1890.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Insurance of same.

No. 61

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, July 11th 1890

Hon. Wm J Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith some extracts from the accounts in the daily newspapers of the observance of the recent Fourth of July in Shanghai.

I have the honor to be Sir:

Your obedient servant

J. A. Leonard

Consul General

Enclosure as stated.

From the Shanghai Mercury, July 4th 1890.

## THE FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATIONS.

To-day, the anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence, was, in accordance with the unvarying custom observed by Americans in every part of the world, kept as a general holiday by the representatives of the great Republic of the West in Shanghai. All the men-of-war in the Harbour were decorated with flags, and many of the merchant vessels recognised in a similar manner the national festival of the United States. In the American Consulate-General, Dr. Leonard held a reception in the morning. He received visits from a number of Chinese officials before noon, about which hour the Court-room began to fill with his compatriots and visitors of other nationalities who came to hear the Declaration of Independence read by Mr. J. G. Purdon. The room was very prettily decorated for the occasion, those who had charge of the arrangements having spared no pains to make the scene as effective as possible, and certainly they succeeded admirably. Opposite the door a platform with three seats had been erected. It was prettily draped with the stars and stripes and evergreens and crested with a triple row of roses, beneath which a large gilt eagle, the bird of freedom, spread its wings. Over the Consul-General's chair a fine steel engraving of George Washington, also framed in evergreens, looked out from the folds of the starry banners hung on the wall. At one end of the room was an engraving of the signing of the Declaration, and at the other a copy of the famous document itself, ornamented with portraits of George Washington, John Hancock, and Thomas Jefferson, and the arms of the thirteen original states. Each engraving was plentifully bedecked with flowers, and the colours had been so tastefully blended that the effect was at once simple and effective. Shortly before noon, Dr. Leonard took his seat on the central chair, with the Hon. Colonel Denby, U.S. Minister, on his right hand, and Captain Johnston of the *Monocacy* on his left, and after the Consul, close on a hundred visitors including several ladies, trooped in and occupied the benches set for their accommodation. The Right Rev. Bishop Boone recited a prayer of thanksgiving for the event the assembly had met to celebrate, after which Dr. Leonard delivered a brief address, ~~in which~~

× × × × × × × × × ×

~~which [illegible]~~ The Consul-General's address was received with great applause, after which Mr. J. G. Purdon read the immortal Declaration of Independence amid the rapt silence of his hearers. This was the event of the day, and when the glowing words of the great fathers of the United States had been read through, the cheer that went up from the Americans present told how fully they shared the feelings of their glorious ancestors. Dr. Leonard then introduced Colonel Denby, who addressed the assembly, ~~[illegible]~~

× × × × × × × × ×

The Colonel at the conclusion of his address was greeted with a hearty cheer, and Dr. Leonard rose and said that the only thing remaining for him to do was to thank his friends of nationalities other than American for coming to assist in the celebration of the national festival of the United States.

The proceedings then terminated and the company adjourned to partake of the refreshments liberally provided for all comers.

From the North China Daily News - July 5th 1890.

~~In Monday's issue~~. In the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Leonard held a reception at Chang Su-ho's garden on the Bubbling Well Road, at which there was a large attendance, but the rain that fell about half-past five o'clock rather marred the proceedings. The Town Band was in attendance, and played some patriotic airs suitable to the occasion. At noon the U.S.S. *Monocucy* fired a salute; and there was an illumination at the Astor House at night.

From the Shanghai Mercury, July 4th 1890.

In accordance with their time-honoured custom, the representative American house of Messrs. Russell & Co. was the scene of another large gathering to celebrate the day. The large room on the ground floor was tastefully fitted up for the occasion, being hung with flags, and the "Bird o' Freedom" occupying a prominent position. Hardly less conspicuous was the huge bowl,—in size approaching that of a water-kong—of iced champagne punch, brewed by a master hand. The two partners, Mr. C. Vincent Smith and Mr. G. H. Wheeler, dispensed the hospitalities, and the toast of the day was celebrated pretty constantly from before 11 a.m. till past noon.

From the North China Daily News, July 7th 1890.

## AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE DAY.

The following is the opening speech made by Mr. J. A. Leonard, U.S. Consul-General, at the official celebration on Friday last:—

We have assembled, as is our custom, on the recurrence of the annual date accepted as that of the origin of our nationality—the day on which the thirteen colonies ceased to be dependencies and became a nation. The Declaration of Independence was followed, a few years later, by the establishment of the Republic, so well characterised by Abraham Lincoln, that typical American, as "a government of the people, for the people, by the people." After a hundred and fourteen years' continuance of the Republic, in a country unhampered by ancient precedent or old time conditions, and perhaps unequalled in physical advantages, we may well, as we have for years past, consider its perpetuity established beyond reasonable doubt. We are justified in pride in its past, satisfaction with its present and faith in its future. During the year of independence just closed the extensive Empire of Brazil has been peacebly transformed into a republic, and there has been assembled at Washington a convention of no less than eighteen American republics, agreeing upon important international interests and enterprises and providing for the perpetuation of international peace. And while republicanism has become so nearly universal in that Western Hemisphere, it is also noticeable that in the Old World the Republic of France has maintained, under severe trial, its stability as a representative government. In view of these facts we might well consider the period from July 4th, 1889, to July 4th, 1890, the jubilee year of republicanism. Looking back over the past century, it is evident that the tendency of most governments has been in the direction of greater popular representation. In celebrating, here, in the Republic of Shanghai, the origin of our own republic, we may do so not only as Americans, but, in a larger sense, as citizens of the world.

Col. Denby, the U.S. Minister to China, who was present on the occasion, spoke as follows:—

It gives me great pleasure to be in the Model Settlement on the 4th July, not only because, as the honourable Chairman has stated, it is a cosmopolitan Republic, but because Shanghai is the most interesting and instructive city in the East. Situated midway on the continent, it looks across to Japan and America, it is the depôt of the great river which flows for twenty-five hundred miles across the empire of China, it is the probable terminus of the network of railways some day to be constructed in China—"Oh, may it be soon"—it is the residence of thousands of the brightest and most adventurous of the citizens of the old countries, and the home of hundreds of the most beautiful and accomplished ladies—it has no rivals near—it cannot be doubted that it will be to Asia what London is to the British Empire, Paris to France, and New York to America. Such celebrations as this of the natal or fête days of nationalities are the most agreeable of observances of dwellers in foreign countries. It would seem that patriotism increases in proportion to distance, and the farther one is from his own country the more he loves it. This result probably follows from a comparison made from one's own standpoint of the institutions, habits and customs that one has left behind with those of the new country. But "comparisons are odorous." We are here by the consent of the Emperor and by virtue of the Treaties, our relations are peaceful and mutually advantageous to the Chinese and the foreigners, and comparisons would be invidious. I may mention, however, a circumstance which strikes one in travelling over China. In my country, from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf and from the Atlantic to the Pacific one language—the Anglo-Saxon tongue—is spoken. That this is a great advantage to our 60,000,000 or 70,000,000 of people in constant intercourse is apparent; whereas in China the most accomplished sinologues from Peking—of whom I see one present—can scarcely understand a word of the spoken language outside of the province of Chihli. My countrymen, there are other things of which we have the right to be proud and on which the world will forgive us if we comment a little. We are a free people. The government for the people, of the people and by the people exists. We wage no crusade against emperors, kings or monarchs—we do not leave our own to tread on foreign soil—but for us and ours we believe, and we have proved it by more than 100 years of eventful history, that man does not need another man to govern him, but that he is capable of governing himself. I hope that we are not vainglorious people. I am glad that we are a proud people—proud of our civil and religious liberty, proud of our obedience to law, proud of our common schools, proud of the glorious deeds of arms which secured the independence that we celebrate to-day, and proud of those later heroic feats which cemented in fraternal blood the union of the States, which thus cemented will now endure for ever. We turn our eyes from the Far East, glowing and pulsating with the progress which England, and France, Germany and Russia, Italy, Spain, Belgium and other countries and our own have introduced into the quietude of Asiatic life, and we see across the Pacific a country—the nearest of the great commercial countries to China—which is marching forward to the foremost position. Already from 18 small and struggling Colonies it has grown to 42 great and powerful States, and while I am speaking to you to-day—on the third day of July at Washington—the Congress of the United States may be admitting Idaho and Wyoming, and Utah, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Arizona are knocking at the door. In 1892 we celebrate the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America. Tried by time alone these 400 years are nothing in the presence of the hoary civilisation which confronts us in China. With a history dating back 6,000 years, with abounding monuments of antiquity, with a conservative Government, with practical democratic tendencies in spite of its autocratic head, China may well challenge the admiration of the world for its permanence, its position as the dominant power in Asia, and for the peace and prosperity that attend its people. The young giant of the West may come to grief ere he has attained a fourth of the centuries which, passing over China, have left her still the calm and potent arbiter of the destinies of 400,000,000 of people. But we Americans believe in the Anglo-Saxon race from which we mainly spring. We believe in ourselves. We believe that as questions arise which have shaken other nations to their centre we will settle them according to law and justice. We will trespass on no nation's rights, and we will hold that no foreign foot shall tread the soil of our continent to establish institutions antagonistic to ours. We will hang the anarchrist and the communist if he commits murder, though he may disguise his crime under high sounding appeals to human freedom. We will go on in moral and material progress. We will build up the waste places in our own country. We will furnish homes for millions of honest and repectable immigrants. We will cherish morality, and we will foster education. And now, my fellow citizens, as my parting word on this interesting occasion, let me say that our hearts turn to-day to the country of our birth, and across the waste of waters we send greeting, reverence and love to the "old folks at home."

Mr Hazen

No. 63 Int. Dept

July 14th 1890

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 20 1890
RECEIVED.

United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Denby Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:— Census

Copied Aug 26/1890

To Interior Aug 26/90

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

The last taken in Shanghai China.

No. 62.

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, July 14th 1890.

Hon. Wm. F. Wharton,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith a Report on the subject of the last Census taken in Shanghai China. 1.

I have the honor to be, Sir.

Your obedient servant,

J. A. Leonard

Consul General.

# The Population of Shanghai China.

## Report by Consul General Leonard.

Returns have recently been made of the census of the foreign population of Shanghai, which was taken on the 24th. of June last.

The Settlement of Shanghai is divided into the "Settlement North of the Yankingpang" (creek) which is the larger portion of the entire settlement, including what are known as the American and the British settlements and under the local government of one Municipal Council, and the French Concession which is a separate organization and is exclusively under French government.

The census shows the foreign population

population of the Settlement North of the Yankingpang to be 3821 and that of the French Concession 444; a total of 4265 other than Chinese.

Of the most numerous foreign nationalities in the entire Settlement the British number 1661, Portuguese 584, Americans 350, French 263 and Germans 244.

The last previous census of the Foreign Settlements was taken in 1885. It was the general opinion that there had been a considerable increase in the foreign population during the five years, but a comparison of the two censuses shows an increase of only 148, and of this number the increase of children accounts for 144, so that the increase of adult

population

population for the last five years amounts to four. British have increased 121, Portuguese 107, Americans 49, Germans 28, French 48. There has been a decrease of Japanese 209, and smaller numbers of a few other nationalities:

There has been an increase of 49 in the American population since 1885.

The number of Chinese is, in the Settlement North of the Yankingpang, 168,129 and in the French Concession 34,722, making a total of 202,851. This is entirely outside the old walled city of Shanghai whose population, entirely Chinese, is popularly estimated at about 200,000.

The increase of Chinese in the entire settlement since 1885 has been 42,688.

These figures would indicate

that

that the introduction of foreign institutions and the maintenance of this port is benefitting vastly more natives than foreigners.

J. A. Lionard,
Consul General.

Shanghai, China,
July 14th, 1890.

Mr Farini
Mr Checkbaefer

No. 63

July 18th 189

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 20 1890
RECEIVED,

United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Leonard Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:— Despatches

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Pos. 56. 57 and 58.

No. 63

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, July 18th 1890

Hon. Wm. J. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to state to the Department that my despatches Nos. 56, 57 and 58 are despatches of transmittal of returns for the last quarter, which are completed but are retained for the reason that exchange is so high that I hope by delaying the sale of my drafts for a few days to get better terms for the government. I transmit herewith despatches Nos. 59, 60, 61, 62 and 63.

I have the honor to be

Sir:

Your obedient servant

J. H. Leonard

Consul General

Sent to 5th Auditor Aug 30 1890

Mr Hixon
Mr. Scott

No. 64

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 21 1890
RECEIVED.

July 18 1890

United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Leonard Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:— Silk report

Received Sept. 26/1890

Enclosures 7

Copy of dispatch to Agr Dept 9/26/90

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Silk report forwarded for the Dept. of Agriculture.

Mr Fraser

Copy of this and samples to the Agricultural Department ack. file.

WFW

This question of Mr Wharton's was given yesterday -

Septr 25/90.

AHS

No. 64

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, July 18th 1890

Hon. William F. Wharton
Assistant Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

In obedience to the Department's instruction dated April 18th, last I have the honor to inclose - addressed to the Honorable Secretary of Agriculture - a report on the subject of silk culture, together with a quantity of specimens of silk, which I beg to request will be transmitted.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient servant

J. W. Leonard.
Consul General.

One Inclosure
Silk Culture Report.

M.H.S.

Mr Fluson

No. 65

July 25th, 1890.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 28 1890
RECEIVED.

United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Leonard Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:— Sanitary Reports,

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Consul General gives reason why sanitary reports are not obtainable in Shanghai.

Forwarded Sept 4th 1890.

No. 65

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, July 25th, 1890

Hon. William F. Wharton,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir, In reply to your circular of June 5th, in relation to weekly sanitary reports, I have the honor to state:

There are no reliable health reports obtainable in Shanghai. The situation here is peculiar. The foreign community of about four thousand population, is divided into two municipalities, one of which, the French, does not collect such information, and the other, known as the American and British settlements, has a health officer but he makes only annual

returns

returns, while of the Chinese community who live contiguous to and among the foreigners, and constitute a population of about two hundred thousand, there is no sanitary record whatever kept.

Under these circumstances any attempted periodical sanitary report would be very imperfect and I would respectfully submit, entirely useless for any practical purpose.

Though there is a good deal of commerce between this port and the United States, there is almost no direct passenger communication, nearly all passengers going by way of Japan or Europe, the ships on which

they

they travel being reported from other ports, while the sanitary condition of merchant ships from here is shown by the bills of health furnished them.

These facts are respectfully reported for the consideration of the Department

I have the honor to be,
Sir:
Your obedient servant
J. A. Leonard
Consul General

Consular Rec

No. 66

July 28 1890

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 28 1890
RECEIVED.

United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Leonard Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:— Miscellaneous Expense Account,

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

An explanation of the expenses incurred through moving Consular archives furniture etc. to new premises.

No. 66

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, July 28th 1890

Hon. William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir, With reference to my account for rent and miscellaneous expenses for the quarter ending June 30th, 1890, I beg to make the following explanation in regard to the expenses incurred in moving the Consular archives furniture etc. from the former premises to the present ones in Kiukiang Road. I refer to the items by the number of the voucher attached to the account.

Voucher No. 26 represents the sum paid the Hall and Holtz Coop. Co. for the use of a large waggon and team.

team. They also furnished coolies and carpenters to handle the furniture, to take down book cases, shelves and pictures, and set them up again.

Voucher No. 27. This sum was paid for extra coolie hire.

In order to keep the Consulate General open to public business as much as possible every attempt was made to hurry the moving, and this sum of $15.05 was paid for extra labor.

Vouchers 28 and 29 are for desk covers and covering to the tables and bench in the court room. That in former use was old and dilapidated. The process of moving made it

it
necessary to have new covers made and I had the work done as cheaply as possible.
Voucher No. 30 is for a "removal" sign and other signs to designate the various offices.
Voucher No. 31. This amount was paid for two commodes which are indispensable requirements in this country.
Voucher 32 is for painting the safes which had not had a coat of paint in many years and were somewhat scratched and disfigured in moving.
Voucher 33. This is the Telephone Company's regular charge for moving a telephone.
Voucher No. 34 is a small amount paid in connection with moving the office stores.
Voucher No. 35 is for varnishing that was necessary through the alteration of fixtures to conform to the requirements of the new building.

building.

Voucher No. 36 is for two mats to replace two worn out and useless ones.

Voucher No. 37 - Connected with the present Consular premises there is no place where the old flag staff can be erected. The top-mast, of the former staff, was altered and attached to the building by the architects, but the lower mast could not be utilized, and I found it necessary to sell it.

There was no place to store it while waiting for instructions without great expense; so after duly advertising the sale it was sold by public-auction and brought, less expenses of sale, $48.66.

Voucher No. 38 is for the removal of the safes which were too heavy for the ordinary coolies to handle. Messrs S.C. Farnham supplied special men and gear and moved the safes without accident.

Voucher

Voucher No. 39 is for the removal of the gas fixtures. In Shanghai the tenant supplies gas fixtures, and their removal is his affair.

Trusting this explanation will be satisfactory, and assuring the Department of my endeavors to make the expense of moving the Consulate General as low as possible,

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant
J. H. Leonard
Consul General.

No.

Mr.

Sub

No. 67

July 29th 1890

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 28 1890
RECEIVED.

United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Seward Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:— Acknowledgment of Circulars

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Instructions & Circulars

No. 67

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, July 29th 1890

Hon. Wm. J. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Department instructions Nos. 23 and 24 of date May 19th and June 10th 1890 also Circulars dated June 3rd 5th and 13th 1890.

I have the honor to be

Sir:

Your obedient servant.

J. H. Lippard

Consul General.

Mr. Faison -
Mr Seaver

No. 68, August 8th 1890

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 22 1890
RECEIVED.

United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Leonard Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:— Quicksilver and Vermilion report.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

A report on the subject of Quicksilver and vermilion is prepared for Mr. J. R. Randal, Bureau Agent.

(Files for publication)

No. 68

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, August 8th 1890

Hon. William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir, In conformity with the Department's instruction contained in a circular dated June 13, 1890, and the request of Census Agent J. B. Randol, in charge of quicksilver statistics, I have the honor to inclose herewith a report on the subject of quicksilver and vermilion, which I will thank the Department to transmit to Mr. Randol.

I have the honor to be Sir,

Your obedient servant

J. A. Leonard
Consul General.

Inclosure.
Quicksilver and Vermilion report.

Mr Harrow
ack & file. Call the
attention of the Consul
General to this
LOW

No. 69

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 22 1890
RECEIVED.

Sept 23. 90

August 20 1890

United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Leonard ack. Sept 24/90 Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:— Chinese theatre at Ningpo.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Anticipated riot and the departure of the U.S.S. "Monocacy."

No. 69.

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, August 20th 1890.

Hon. Wm. F. Wharton,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to report as follows:

On Friday the 8th of August I received a despatch from Consul Fowler, of Ningpo, in reference to communications between him, the Consul, and the Tao Tai (Chinese Intendant of Circuit,) in reference to a Chinese theatre at Ningpo owned by a Mr. Frank Reid, an American residing in Shanghai, and now held under a lease from Reid

to

to Mr. McCaslin, an American residing at Ningpo, the communications resulting in the Consul instructing the theatre to cease paying a license that had been paid to the Chinese Authorities and the Taotai notifying the Consul that he, the Taotai, had ordered the theatre closed.

The dispatch from Consul Fowler to me is his No. 20. dated August 7th, 1890. A copy of it accompanies Consul Fowler's dispatch to the Department of State No. 24, dated August 14th. 1890, which is forwarded by this mail. I respectfully refer

refer you to that copy.

It will be seen that in his dispatch to me Consul Fowler states that he had reason to believe there was danger of a riot occurring on Monday night, the 11th. of August, when the theatre was to be reopened, and that the British Consul, Mr. Giles, joined him in thinking it advisable that an American man-of-war be sent there in time to be present when the theatre opened; and requesting me to "see the Naval Commander "present in Shanghai and "ascertain from him if he could "not come down just as though "he knew nothing of the state "of affairs, and as though it "were in the usual course of Events."

Upon receiving Consul Fowler's dispatch, I at once saw Commander M. L. Johnson, who

who is in command of the U.S.S. Monocacy which had been in this port about two weeks, and he, on my request, telegraphed to Admiral Beltnap, at Yokohama for authority and that afternoon received authority from the Admiral to go to Ningpo.

The Monocacy left here for that port at four o'clock the next morning, Saturday, August 9th, arriving there about 7:20 p.m. of the same day.

I have kept in constant communication with Consul Fowler and Commander Johnson and learned that there was no disturbance at Ningpo. The theatre has not been opened, and the question is still pending between the Consul and the Taotai. As was expected the presence of

the

the man-of-war was sufficient to avert any disturbance.

Commander Johnson returned with the Monocacy from Ningpo to this port, reaching here on Monday the 18th of August. I understand that the Monocacy is likely to leave here probably for Japan or Corea to day or tomorrow.

I learn from him that when he left Ningpo, Sunday August 17th everything was quiet and there was no especial reason to apprehend any trouble.

I hope the action taken in this matter may meet with the approval of the Department.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. A. Leonard.
Consul General.

Mr. Fairman

No. 70

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 22 1890
RECEIVED,

August 19th 1890

United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Leonard Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:—

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

In re Mr. Bass's No. 263.
Appointing of Acting Marshal.

No. 70

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, August 17th 1890

Hon. Wm. F. Wharton,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit, herewith, dispatch No. 263, August 9th 1890, from Vice Consul Bass, of Amoy, to the Department of State. It will be seen that the Vice Consul has nominated a Marshal and has "notified the "U.S. Minister at Peking "of this temporary appointment "for his approval as per section "27 of the Regulations"

In section 27 it is

is directed that

"nominations should
"bear the approval of the Consul
"General, or if there be no
"Consul General, then that
"of the Diplomatic &
"Representative" And section 88 is of
the same purport. I being Present as
Consul General, I think the
nomination should in the Proper
course of business, be submitted
to me for approval.

I have not, however,
considered it necessary for me to
withhold the dispatch or return
it to Vice Consul Bass.

I have the honor to be
Sir.
Your obedient servant
J. A. Livingston
Consul General

No. 71

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 22 1890
RECEIVED.

August 20th 1890

United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Leonard Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:—

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Acknowledges despatches Nos. 25 and 26.

No. 71.

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, August 20th 1890

Hon. Wm. F. Wharton Esq.

Assistant Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Department instructions #Nos. 25 and 26 dated June 24th and July 8th 1890.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant

J. A. Leonard,

Consul General

Con

No. 72

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 22 1890
RECEIVED.

Mr. Fassin
Notify Mr Williams, Atty
of the report & bill
August 20th 1890

United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. J. A. Lemard Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:—

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

G. B. Williams
Mr. Williams notified
Sept 25/90.
700-14th St

Draft-first 41, 2, 2, Stationery
Sent-
1/90

Statement of certain fees collected and accounted for by Messrs Julius Stähl and Enoch J Smithers.

Statement transfer to Supt Stahl on Business
Sept. 20th/90.
mng pard.

No. 72

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, Aug. 20th 1890

Hon. William F. Wharton,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

1/ I have the honor to transmit herewith such a certificate as was called for by your dispatch of June 10th 1890,

2/ together with my bill against Mr. Stähel for services in preparing the same.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
J. A. Leonard.
Consul General.

Inclosures as stated

Show to Capt. Sylvain

No. 73

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 6 1890
RECEIVED.

September 30 1890

United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. J. A. Leonard Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:—

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Copied Oct 9. 1890

Assistance to the Hydrographic Office.

No. 73

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, Sept 3d 1890

Hon. William F. Wharton,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

Replying to the Department's circular of March 1st relating to the work of the Hydrographic Office of the Navy Department, I have the honor to state that it is the practice of this Consulate General to forward, such meteorological reports as are presented by masters of vessels, by the first outgoing mail.

Very many masters of American vessels coming to Shanghai

Shanghai do not prepare these reports and I may say that masters of foreign vessels are quite as much inclined to coöperate with the Hydrographic Office as those of our own country.

Not only do our masters fail to render this service, but they very seldom show any interest in the reports of the Hydrographic Office which are kept on file for their inspection.

The Hydrographic Office is already in communication with the Imperial Maritime Customs of China and through that agency secures

the

the most trustworthy information obtainable of changes in lights, buoys, currents etc., affecting navigation on the rivers and along the coast of China.

I could hardly add anything to the information thus obtained, but I have attempted to render the Hydrographic Office a service in another direction.

There is situated in Shanghai a meteorological observatory known as "Zi-ka-Wei Observatory", whose publications, I feel confident, would prove interesting and valuable to that section of the

Hydrographic

Hydrographic Office which has charge of the subject of marine meteorology as they frequently embody the results of observation of the typhoons that pass along the coast of China.

1/ I enclose a note from Monsieur S. Chevalier, the Director of the observatory in which he expresses a willingness to exchange publications with the Hydrographic Office.

The latter should address its publications as follows: "Zi-ka-Wei" Observatory, Zi-ka-Wei, Shanghai, China.

I shall endeavor, in the

Zi-Ka-Wei 11 Août 1890

Monsieur J. A. Lionard
Consul Général des Etats Unis
à Chang-hai

Monsieur le Consul Général

En réponse à votre bienveillante lettre du 8 Août, je me fais un devoir de vous prévenir que l'observatoire de Zi-Ka-Wei n'a pas été jusqu'ici en relation avec le Bureau hydrographique des Etats Unis. Mais c'est avec plaisir que je profiterai de votre bienveillante intermédiaire pour établir un échange de publications entre ce l'Hydrographic Office of the U. S. Navy Department et l'observatoire de Zi-Ka-Wei.

Cet échange pourrait s'étendre si le Chef du Bureau Hydrographique y consent aux publications anciennes non encore épuisées.

Agréez Monsieur le Consul général avec mes remerciements l'assurance de ma parfaite considération.

S. Chevalier

Directeur de l'Observatoire.

the future, to render such assistance to the Hydrographic Office as may suggest itself.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
J. N. Leonard
Consul General.

Enclosure as stated

Mr Fassin

No. 74

September 15th. 1890

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 4 1890
RECEIVED.

United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. J. A. Leonard. Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:— U. S. Marshal at Amoy.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Approving of the nomination of Mr. Harry Howard.

No. 74

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, Sept. 15th. 1890.

Hon. W. F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

Referring to my dispatch No. 70 of August 19th, I have the honor to state that I have received a dispatch from Vice Consul Cass, of Amoy asking me to approve his nomination of Mr. Harry Howard for Marshal for that Consulate.

I hereby approve of the same.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. Leonard,

Consul General.

Mr Fairchild
Dept of Agriculture

No. 75

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 4 1890
RECEIVED

September 19th 1890

United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Leonard Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:— Ramie plant.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

The Consul General reports on the subject of the Ramie plant and sends samples of the fibre and articles made therefrom.

(Filed for publication)

No. 75

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, September 19th 1890

Hon. William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir, I have recently received a communication from Mr. Henry G Kittredge, Editor of the Boston Journal of Commerce from which I quote as follows:

"I think it would be a matter greatly appreciated by a large body of the American people if you would collect all possible information concerning the cultivation and growth of fibre plants in China, especially the Ramie plant, and incorporate it in a report to the State Department, Washington, for publication in

"in the regular Consular Reports."

Following out this suggestion I have the honor to inclose such information as I have been able to gather together with specimens of the Ramie fibre and various products made therefrom. 1 2

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant

J. A. Leonard.
Consul General

Inclosures.

1 Report on the plant known as Ramie.

2 A package of specimens of the fibre and the product.

No. 76

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 8 1890
RECEIVED.

October 7th 1890

United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Leonard Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:— Accounts & Returns

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Third quarter 1890.

No. 76

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, October 7th 1890

Hon. Wm. F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I send you enclosed the Accounts and returns of this office for the quarter ending September 30th 1890. as per the subjoined list of enclosures.

I have the honor to be
Sir:
Your obedient servant
J. A. Leonard
Consul General

✓ 1. Digest of Invoice Book.
✓ 2. Arrivals & Departures of American vessels.
✓ 3. Names of deceased citizens & seamen.

V 4. Record of notarial services

V 5. Summary of business

38 6. Rent & Miscellaneous expense account Form 90.

Fm 7. Clerk hire account

8. Interpreters "

9. Marshals "

6 10. " Return

(Form No. 121.)

NAMES of all Deceased American Citizens, including Seamen or Mariners, together with the value of the personal effects belonging to them, and taken possession of by, or deposited with J. N. Leonard, U. S. Consul at Shanghai China, from July 1st to September 30, 1890, inclusive.

| DATE OF DECEASE. | NAME OF PERSON. | OF WHAT PLACE A NATIVE OR RESIDENT. | IF A SEAMAN, TO WHAT VESSEL BELONGING. | WHERE DECEASED. | VALUE OF EFFECTS. | DISPOSITION MADE THEREOF. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July 1st | Elma Gray Lakeman | Manila | Residents | Shangh | Will | Husband Executor |
| Aug. 10th | Eliza Wills | Husband a Citizen England | | " | Deceased's not of age. Executors of the Will | Not known |
| " 17th | Anna B. Safford | Husband a naturalized citizen Not known as yet | | " | | Executors mentioned in Will |
| " 31st | J. D. Jenkins | Hongkong. Father a citizen | | " | Not yet ascertained | No one yet appointed as Administrator. |

NOTE.—To be sent quarterly to the Department of State. The indorsement on the back should be completed.

J. N. Leonard.
U. S. Consul. General

(Form No. 121.)

U. S. Consulat
General
at

Shang Hai
China

Names of Deceased Citizens o
Seamen.

Inclosure No. 3

In despatch No. 76

No. 77

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 8 1890
RECEIVED.

October 7th 1890.

United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Lowrie Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:—

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Draft drawn for Miscellaneous and Rent expense Account 3rd Quarter 1890.

No. 77

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, October 7th 1890

Hon. Wm. F. Wharton.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

To balance my Rent and Miscellaneous account for the quarter ending September 30th 1890. I have drawn on the Honorable Secretary of State my Draft for eight hundred and ninety one .39/100 ($891.39) dollars U.S. Currency, and ask the Departments Protection of same.

I have the honor to be Sir:

Your obedient servant

J. N. Leonard

Consul General

No. 78

October 7th 1890

United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Venable Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:— Jail Account

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Draws Draft for Jail Account 3rd Quarter 1890.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 8 1890
RECEIVED.

No. 78

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, October 7th 1890

Hon. Wm. F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith Jail account for the quarter ending September 30th 1890. To balance this account I have drawn on the Honorable Secretary of State in the usual manner my draft for six hundred and fifty one 64/100 (651.64) dollars U.S. Currency, and ask the Department's Protection of same.

I have the honor to be

Sir:

Your obedient servant

J. J. Leonard

Consul General

No. 1. Jail Account with vouchers.

~~Infelicod's~~ Treasury

Dft Claus

No. 79.

Oct. 9th 1890.—

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 8 1890
RECEIVED.

United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. J. A. Lemard Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:—

To Treasury Nov 11/90

Note seal

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Transmitting statement of account between the ship "General Butler" and deceased seaman Edward Olsen—

No. 79

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, Oct. 9th 1890

Hon. William F. Wharton,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a statement of account between the American ship "General Butler" of Port Townsend and seaman Edward Olsen, who died while a member of her crew. Inasmuch as the "General Butler" was proceeding at once to Port Townsend, I deemed it expedient to have the settlement of the account

account to the Shipping Commissioner there.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. A. Leonard
Consul General

Enclosure as stated

(Copy)

American Ship "General Butler"
in account with deceased
Seaman Edward Olsen.

Time of service from
May 29th to September 5th 1890.
3 months and 6 days at
$30 per month ------ $96.00
Total Charges 42.69
Balance Due 43.31

Charges—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Slops ------ | 1 | |
| Hospital Expenses | 11.37 | $15 max |
| Burial " | 15.16 | 20 " |
| Cash ------ | 15.16 | 20 " |
| | $42.69 | Gov. |

Chas Brandenburg
Master

Consular Bur
Ack & file.
WTO/90
WRW

No. 80.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 8 1890
RECEIVED.

October 9th 1890

United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Leonard Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:— Acknowledging Circular August 9th 1890

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Changes in the manner of preparing Invoices.

No. 80

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, October 9th 1890

Hon. Wm. F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt on the 16th of September, of your Circular of August 9th 1890. with forms under the Act to simplify the laws in relation to the collection of the revenues.

I had received a copy of the law from the Department of State on the 22nd of August. It was not practicable here to make the change in declarations as provided for in the act, at the date specified, the first of August. The act was not received here

here till two weeks after that time, and in the absence of instructions from the Department I continued to receive declarations in the form heretofore in use till the receipt of Departments Circular of August 9th 1890. On receipt of it I issued a Circular to shippers to the United States, a copy of which I enclose, and which was sent to all shippers at this Port. The first declarations under the the new forms were made on the 19th of September 1890. three days after receipt of the Circular and the use of the old forms has been discontinued.

I have the honor to be

I have the honor to be
Sir:
Your obedient servant
J. N. Dionne
Brevet General

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL,
SHANGHAI, SEPTEMBER 19TH, 1890.

# NOTICE

## TO SHIPPERS OF MERCHANDISE TO THE UNITED STATES.

In order that the provisions of a recent Act of Congress may be complied with, shippers are advised of the necessity of making the following changes in the manner of preparing invoices of goods to be shipped to the United States:

Upon the face of every invoice there must appear, in addition to the items hitherto required, a statement of the time when, the place where, and the person from whom the merchandise was purchased; also a statement of the value of all cartons, cases, crates, boxes, sacks or coverings of any kind used in preparing the goods for shipment.

For the guidance of shippers in determining what charges are to be stated, the following extract from the new law is quoted: "That whenever imported merchandise is subject to an ad valorem rate of duty, or to a duty based upon or regulated in any manner by the value thereof, the duty shall be assessed upon the actual market value or wholesale price of such merchandise as bought and sold in usual wholesale quantities, at the time of exportation to the United States, in the principal markets of the country from whence imported, and in the condition in which such merchandise is there bought and sold for exportation to the United States, or consigned to the United States for sale, including the value of all cartons, crates, boxes, sacks, and coverings of any kind, and all other costs, charges, and expenses incident to placing the merchandise in condition, packed ready for shipment to the United States."

New form No. 138 supersedes the old blue form No. 138.

New form No. 139 supersedes the old white form No. 139.

No substitute is provided for the old yellow form No. 138½.

There is no provision in the new act authorizing the seller to make a declaration as principal. A seller acting in behalf of his purchaser in the shipment of the goods sold is the agent of the purchaser for that purpose and must sign the invoice and declaration as such agent. This dispenses with form No. 138½. No special power of attorney will be required in such cases.

The new forms Nos. 171 and 172 are required only where the goods have been consigned for sale in the United States. Goods sold abroad to an American importer do not require the additional statement.

Form No. 140 is to be used in connection with form No. 138 and form No. 140*a*. with form No. 139.

Upon application shippers will be supplied with such of the new forms as they may require.

J. A. LEONARD,
*Consul-General.*

No. 81

October 13th 1890

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 20 1890
RECEIVED.

United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Leonard Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:—

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Advises of the appointment of J. H. M. Gracey as Marshal at Tientsin.

Commission ordered Nov 26

No. 81

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, October 13th 1890

Hon. Wm. J. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit, herewith, dispatch No. 8. of October 1st 1890. from Consul Gracey, of Foochow, to the Department of State, nominating Henry M. Gracey as Marshal for that Consulate, and hereby approve the said nomination.

I have the honor to be Sir:

Your obedient servant

J. A. Logan Jr.
Consul General

Enclosure Mr. Gracey's #8.

Consular Bureau
Leave
WR 00

No. 87

Nov 21/90

October 13th 189

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 20 1890
RECEIVED.

United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Leonard Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:—

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Approves Mr. Andrews leave of absence for sixty days

No. 87

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, October 13th 1890.

Hon. Wm. F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit, herewith, dispatch No. 16 of October 8th 1890. from Consul Andrews of Nankow, to the Department of State, requesting leave of absence for sixty days and hereby approve the said request.

I have the honor to be

Sir:

Your obedient servant

J. H. Leonard.

Consul General

Enclosure Mr. Andrews No. 16.

Mr Scanlan

No. 83

October 18th 1890

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 17 1890
RECEIVED.

United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Leonard Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:— Tea

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

A statement of shipments of tea from Shanghai to the United States inclosed

No. 83

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, October 18th 1890

Hon. William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir, I have the honor to inclose a statement showing the movement of tea from Shanghai to the United States for the season 1890-1891 made up to the 16th instant.

I have the honor to be Sir

Your obedient servant

J. A. Leonard,

Consul General

One Inclosure,

1

Desp
No. 83

Incl. No 1 -

U.S. Consulate General, Shanghai, Oct 18 1890

EXPORT OF TEA TO THE UNITED STATES.—SEASON 1890-1891.

| | | | BLACK. | GREEN. | TOTAL. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | From commencement of season to date of last Report | 4,901,084 | 9,280,309 | 14,181,393 | lbs. |
| Cleared Oct. | 4, "Abyssinia" (s.) | for Vancouver | 9,388 | 146,855 | 156,243 | " |
| " | | " Chicago | ..... | 33,379 | 33,379 | " |
| " | | " New York | ..... | 94,224 | 94,224 | " |
| " " | 6, "Northern" (s.) | " New York | 220,063 | 886,677 | 1.106,740 | " |
| " " | 10, "Bokhara" (s.) | " transh to U.S. & Canada | ..... | 28,048 | 28,048 | " |
| " " | 11, "Saikio Maru" (s.) | " San Francisco | 948 | 39,082 | 40,030 | " |
| " | | " Chicago | 12,980 | 18,143 | 31,123 | " |
| " | | " New York | 880 | 8,396 | 9,276 | " |
| " | | " Galveston | ..... | 2,664 | 2,664 | " |
| From commencement of season to 16th October 1890 | | | 5,145,343 | 10,537,777 | 15,683,120 | lbs. |
| " " " | | corresponding date 1889 | 4,103,918 | 8,034,253 | 12,138,171 | " |
| | | Increase, present season | 1,041,425 | 2,503,524 | 3,544,949 | " |

Note marriages

No. 84

October 21 18 1/2 189 0

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 17 1890
RECEIVED.

United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Leonard Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:—

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Enclosed Marriage certificates

No. 627

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, October 18th 1890

Hon. Wm. F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to inclose herewith certificates of the following marriages solemnized before me.

Paul W. Waters and Tallulah H. Lipscomb married 28th February 1890.

Thomas A. Regan and Kate R. Roberts married 15th October 1890.

Crowder B. Moseley and Ada A. Regan married 15th October 1890.

I have the honor to be Sir

Your obedient servant

J. N. Leonard
Consul General.

Three Enclosures

[illegible]

[illegible]

# CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

SHANGHAI, CHINA February 28 1890

I, J. A. Leonard CONSUL GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES AT SHANGHAI, do hereby certify that on this 28th day of February A.D. 1890 at Trinity Church in SHANGHAI Basil W. Waters aged 37 years born in Rockville Maryland, and now residing in Japan and Tallulah N. Ingram aged 27 years born in Columbus Miss and now residing in Shanghai were united in marriage before me, and in my presence, by Rev. Young J. Allen D.D. who is authorized by the laws of the United States to perform such a ceremony.

*In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the* CONSULATE GENERAL AT SHANGHAI *this* 28th *day of* February, *A.D.* 1890, *and of the* INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES *the* 114th

J. A. Leonard.

*U. S. Consul General.*

# CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

SHANGHAI, CHINA October 15th 1890

I, J. A Leonard CONSUL GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES AT SHANGHAI, *do hereby certify that on this* 15th *day of* October *A.D.* 1890, *at* Trinity Home *in* SHANGHAI Thomas A. Hearn *aged* 27 *years, born in* Arkadelphia Ark., *and now residing in* Shanghai *and* Kate N. Roberts *aged* 28 *years born in* Clarksville Tenn. *and now residing in* Nautziang *were united in marriage before me, and in my presence, by* Bishop A. W. Wilson *who is authorized by the laws of* _____ *to perform such a ceremony.*

*In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the* CONSULATE GENERAL AT SHANGHAI *this* 15th *day of* October, *A.D.* 1890, *and of the* INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES *the* 115th,

J. A Leonard,

*U. S. Consul General.*

# CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

SHANGHAI, CHINA October 15th 1890

I, J. A. Leonard CONSUL GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES AT SHANGHAI, *do hereby certify that on this* 15th *day of* October *A.D.* 1890, *at* Trinity Home *in* SHANGHAI Crowder B. Moseley *aged* 31 *years, born in* Sardis, Mississippi, *and now residing in* Kobe Japan *and* Ada A. Reagan *aged* 25 *years born in* Woodbury Tenn. *and now residing in* Nautziang *were united in marriage before me, and in my presence, by* Bishop A. W. Wilson *who is authorized by the laws of* _____ *to perform such a ceremony.*

*In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the* CONSULATE GENERAL AT SHANGHAI *this* 15th *day of* October, *A.D.* 1890, *and of the* INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES *the* 115th.

J. A. Leonard

*U. S. Consul General.*

No. 85.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 29 1890
RECEIVED.

Oct. 23d 1890

United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. J. A. Lemaire Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:—

ack. Dec 19/90

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Acknowledging receipt of law books.

Mr Pairin

Send carried
Genl vol 137 WS Refs
Get him send duplicates
here

WPW

Dec 3d/90
Hold till book is printed
Dr will then be sent.

No. 85

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, Oct. 23rd 1890

Hon. William F. Wharton,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the twenty-nine volumes of law books referred to in your despatch No. 29 of September 18th.

These volumes will add very much to the value of our consular library and I desire to express my appreciation of the Department's generosity in this particular.

We now have a complete set of the U.S. Supreme Court Reports with the single

exception

exception of volume No. 137, which I should be pleased to receive.

There are, in our library here, duplicate copies of the following U. S. Supreme Court Reports: volumes 1 to 24 inclusive, of Howard's Reports (excepting volume No. 11.) and volumes 1 and 2 of Black's Reports.

If the Department should so desire, I could forward these books to Washington without expense in the consular pouch.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. N. Leonard
Consul General

No. 86

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 29 1890
RECEIVED.

Oct 24th 1890

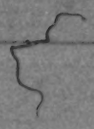
United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Leonard Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:—

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Acknowledges Circular August 7th & September 4th 1890



No. 86.

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, October 24th 1890.

Hon. Wm. F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Department Circulars dated August 20th and September 4th, 1890, respectively. The instructions contained therein will receive my careful attention.

I have the honor to be

Sir:

Your obedient servant

J. A. Leopard

Consul General

N.

Mr Faison

No. 87

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 15 1890
RECEIVED.

November 6th 1890

United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Leonard Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:— 5

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Acknowledges P. 31.

Send receipt Line

Keep copy, Dec. 19/90.

Original enclosure
Sent to Julius Hatch
Dec. 19. 1890

No. 87

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, November 6th 1890

Hon. William F. Wharton.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch No. 31 of date October 1st 1890. enclosing a draft for £41. 2. 8 in payment for my services in preparing a certain statement for Mr. Julius Stahel, and send, enclosed, as therein instructed, the receipted bill for the same. With thanks.

I have the honor to be

Sir:

Your obedient servant

J. A. Leonard.

Consul General.

One Enclosure.

1

4

Copy

Shanghai, China.
August 20th 1890.

Julius Stahel.
To J. A. Leonard. Dr.

For preparing a statement of certain consular fees and services - - - - $200.

J. A. Leonard
U. S. Consul General.

No. 88

Dr Claire

November 21, 1890

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 26 1890
RECEIVED.

United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Leonard Consul General. to the State Department.

File

Subject:— Statement for Court of Claims.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Decs Jan 22/91
Receipt acknowledged

J. D. Kennedy

vs No. 16807.

The United States,

Copies inclosed in accordance with Department's instruction to Consul General at Shanghai No. 28, dated September 2, 1890.

See No 111 March 16/92
Earl paid June 18/92

Mess Earl & Pugh have been notified that the Court of Claims has decided that the statements from be obtained on forms they have not applied.

Enclosures filed in pigeon-hole Shanghai awaiting action by Messrs Earl & Pugh

Mr Larson

I ~~agree~~ agree with you that this charge is altogether too high = I think $100 would be enough

Yours W

Jan 15/91

Jan. 14, '91.

Mr. Wharton:

$250.00 is an extortionate charge for this amount of work. Mr. Lemand charged $200. for about the same amount a few months ago, which was paid but complained of by the Attorneys.

Mr Smithers did about one third as much work at same time for $10.00.

W. E. Larson.

No. 88

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, November 21st 1890

Hon. William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir, Referring to the Department's instruction, No. 28, dated September 2nd, 1890, I have the honor to inclose herewith:

I. A copy of all the items to be found in the accounts of J. D. Kennedy while Consul General at the Port of Shanghai, China, of fees, for certificates of shipment of merchandise in transit through the United States to other countries. 1

II. A copy of all items, to be found in said accounts of fees for clerical and notarial work. 2

III. A copy of all items to be found 3

in

in said accounts of fees for services to foreign built vessels carrying the American flag.

The Department's instruction also called for a copy of all items to be found in said accounts for examining Chinese emigrants departing on foreign vessels to the United States. While Mr. Kennedy was Consul General at this Port, no such services were rendered.

I inclose a debit note for compensation in preparing said statements for $250.00.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant

J. A. Leonard,

Consul General.

Four Inclosures.

N.

Ex St Clair

No. 89

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 8 1891
RECEIVED.

December 1st 189

United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Leonard Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:—

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Interpreter at Nuoy.

Commissioned Jan 16

No. 89.

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, December 1st 1890.

Hon. William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith dispatch No. 269 of date November 13th 1890 from Vice Consul Dans of Swatow, nominating Mr. K. Koo Ping for Interpreter to that Consulate, and hereby approve of the said nomination.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient servant

J. A. Lippard.

Consul General

Mr Seaver

No. 90

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 8 1891
RECEIVED.

December 30 1890

United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Leonard Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:— Tariff of China.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Report on the import and export duties of China.

[Filed for ref]

No. 90

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, Decr. 3rd. 1890

Hon. William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir, In obedience to the Department's instructions contained in a circular dated October 15th, last calling for a report upon the duties charged upon merchandise imported into China, and also upon any duties or taxes that may be imposed upon exports therefrom, I have the honor to inclose herewith a statement embodying,

1st. A list of regulations regarding certain commodities, contraband, and heretofore contraband, but trade in which is now

permitted

permitted under certain restrictions.

2nd. A list of duty-free goods.

3rd. Tariff of Imports.

4th. Tariff of Exports.

5th. Regulations regarding unenumerated goods.

In a note hereto attached the equivalents in American money and weights, of the money and weights mentioned in the statement, are given.

A tax of 1/10 of 1% is levied on all imports into Shanghai by the Municipal authorities which goes to the maintenance of the Foreign settlement.

Shaw

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient servant
J. A. Leonard,
Consul General.

List of Inclosures.

1. Statement embodying tariff of China &c.
2. Note giving equivalents of money and weight used in statement, in American money.

K.

No. 91

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 8 1891
RECEIVED

Leonard

December 5 189 0

United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Leonard Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:—

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Requisition for Stationery

Ordered
January 29/91

No. 91

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, December 5th 1890

Hon. William F. Wharton.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to request the Department to furnish this Consulate General with the enclosed requisition for Stationery. Flags &c.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient servant.
J. A. Leonard,
Consul General

One Enclosure as stated

N.

Mr Scouler

No. 95

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 8 1891
RECEIVED.

December 5th 1890

United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Leonard Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:— Caoutchouc or India rubber.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Reply to Department's instruction dated Sept. 20, 1890.

[Filed for pub]

No. 92

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, December 5, 1890

Hon. William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir, In obedience to the Department's instructions contained in a circular dated September 20, 1890, in which I am directed to furnish information concerning India rubber and the manufactures thereof, I have the honor to state that any report on this subject coming from the Consular District of Shanghai must necessarily be confined to the introduction and importation of manufactures of India rubber, as caoutchouc, or India rubber is not a product of this

this section of China, neither does India rubber enter into the manufactures of this district

During the year ending 31st December, 1889, there was imported into Shanghai from foreign countries:-

India rubber valued at US$10,722.

" goods " " 3,647.

I am informed that the term "India rubber" as used above is the designation given by the Customs authorities to sheets of rubber of various thicknesses which is used in connection with marine and other engines, and the term "India rubber goods" comprises a variety of manufactured rubber. In both cases there

is

is an import duty of 5% ad valorem.

I am unable to specify the country of origin of these importations but have been told that the former comes from England, and the latter principally from the United States, as our own manufactured goods are considered of superior make to that of other countries.

The only suggestion that I can make for the benefit of American manufacturers desirous of extending their trade in this district is for them, through our established merchants, to find out some use for which Chinese can employ their goods.

I am sure that our merchants have not overlooked this branch of trade but it is possible that they have not been able to obtain from the manufacturers

a

a cheap line of goods within the means of the Chinese masses.

Cheap rubber garments and shoes made after Chinese models of dress might take with them.

It aught also to be known that the warm damp climate that exists during several months of the year in this part of China has the tendency to soften rubber fabrics.

I have the ~~honor to~~

Sir

Your obedient servant

J. A. Leonard

Emmet Leonard

Com. Bureau

No. 93

December 23rd 1890

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 6 1891
RECEIVED.

United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Leonard Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:—

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Approving the Consul's Twelve
leave of absence

No. 93

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, December 23rd 1890

Hon. William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith, dispatch P 28 of December 17th from Consul Bowman of Tientsin in which he applies for leave of absence to visit the United States, and accompanies the application with a medical certificate.

I hereby approve the application. The climate of China generally is unhealthful for foreigners and it is an accepted fact that the only remedy for climatic illness is an entire change of climate for a time at least. The services of other nations than ours recognize this fact

fact by allowing stated leaves of absence of a year at a time.

The region about Tientsin has been, and it is certain will be during the coming season unusually unhealthful, from the causes mentioned in Consul Bonnain's dispatch. I have no doubt that he ought to have the change asked for.

I have the honor to be

Sir:

Your obedient servant

J. A. Lippard.
Consul General.

No. 94

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 6 1891
RECEIVED.

December 30th 1890.

United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Leonard Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:— Leave of Absence.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Application for leave of absence for sixty days.

A.R. Feb 11/91

Con. Bureau:

Approve

WRW

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.
FEB 7 1891

No. 94

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, December 30th 1890.

Hon. William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I respectfully request leave of absence for sixty days.

I have now been at this post a year and three months, and during that time have not been absent and have not before applied for leave of absence.

On account of the unhealthfulness of this climate in summer, I am likely to send my family to Japan in the spring, to spend the season there; and in that case, would want leave to go with them or for them.

A Consul, anywhere in China, is liable at any time, to be either taken ill himself or to have illness in his family, necessitating a temporary change to some other locality, and so long a time is required for correspondence with the Department that he should have a leave of absence on hand, to be availed of if needed.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. Leonard.

Consul General.

Na

M

Se

No. 95 DEPARTMENT OF STATE FEB 10 1891 RECEIVED. January 7th 189

United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Lemuel Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:— Returns & Accounts

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Quarter ending December 31st/90

No. 95

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, January 7th 1891

Hon. Wm. F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I send you enclosed the Accounts and Returns of this office for the quarter ending December 31st 1890 as per the subjoined list of enclosures.

I have the honor to be

Sir:

Your obedient servant

J. A. Leonard,

Consul General

List of Enclosures

In HS 1. Monthly abstract of Bills of Health.

2. Digest of Service Book

3. Arrivals & Departures of American vessels

4. Name of deceased citizens & seamen.

5. Record of notarial services

6. Summary of business

7. T. M. Rent & Miscellaneous expenses account. Form. 90.

8. T. M. Clerk hire account.

9. T. M. Interpreters "

10. T. M. Marshal "

11. " Return

No. 96

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 10 1891
RECEIVED.

January 7th 1891

United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Lemuel Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:— Annual Returns.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Year ending December 31st 1890.

No. 96

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, January 7th 1891

Hon. Wm. F. Wharton.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I send you enclosed my Annual Returns for the year ending December 31st 1890.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant

J. H. Leonard.

Consul General

List of Enclosures.

1. Names of Persons employed at the Consulate.
2. List of despatches written to the Department during the calendar year.
3. Report of Marriages of American residents (for 1445)

# REGISTER OF MARRIAGE

| Date. | Names. | Age. | Birth-place. | Profession. | Residence. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1890 | | | | | |
| 89 Feb 28 | Basil Worthington Waters | 32 | Brookville Maryland | Missionary | Shanghai |
| | Tallulah Harris Lipscomb | 27 | Columbus Mississippi | Do. | Do. |
| 40 Oct 15 | Thomas F. Regan | 27 | Arkadelphia | Missionary | Do. |
| | Kate R. Roberts | 28 | Arkansas Clarksville Tennessee | Do. | Nanziang |
| 41 Oct 15 | Crowder B. Moseley | 31 | Sardis Mississippi | Do. | Kobe Japan |
| | Ada A. Regan | 23 | Woodbury Tennessee | Do. | Nanziang |
| 44 Dec 19 | John Alfred Silsby | 32 | Richland City Wisconsin | Do. | Shanghai |
| | Anna Moore | # | Orient Long Island N.Y. | Do. | Shanghai |

# REGISTER OF MARRIAGES.

| rth-place. | Profession. | Residence. | By Whom. | Before Whom. | Date and Place of Naturalization. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ckville | | | | | |
| aryland | Missionary | Shanghai | Rev. G. J. Allen | J. A. Leonard | |
| lumbus | | | | Consul General | Citizens |
| issippi | Do. | Do. | | | |
| ladelphia | Missionary | Do. | Bishop Wilson | J. A. Leonard | " |
| Kansas | | Nanziang | | Consul General | |
| ckville | Do. | | | | |
| ussu | | | | | |
| dis | Do. | Kobe Japan | Bishop Wilson | J. A. Leonard | |
| issippi | | | | Consul General | " |
| odbury | Do. | Nanziang | | | |
| ussu | | | | | |
| land | Do. | Shanghai | Rev. Jiang Tsih | J. A. Leonard | " |
| Virginia | | | Tsong | Consul General | " |
| Kang | Do. | Shanghai | | | |
| d N.Y. | | | | | |
| | | | | J. A. Leonard | |
| | | | | Consul General | |

Form No. 123.

# NAMES OF PERSONS employed at the United States Consulate, at Consul General Shanghai China

| NAME. | PLACE. | OF WHAT COUNTRY A CITIZEN OR SUBJECT. | RANK. | DATE OF NOMINATION. | DATE OF APPROVAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Joseph A. Leonard | Shanghai China | United States | Consul General | June 14th 1889 | |
| Walter S. Emmes | " | " Minnesota | Vice " | November 9th 1887 | |
| Mark B. Dunnell | " | " | Deputy " | September 26th 1889 | |
| George A. Shufeldt | " | " | Marshal | December 17th 1886 | |
| W. S. Emmes | " | " | Interpreter | February 20th 1885 | |

J. A. Leonard
Consul General

NOTE.—This Form should be sent to the Department always at the close of the year, in order that the printed list of consular officers may be corrected.

U. S. Consulate-Genl
Shanghai China

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List of Persons
Employed at the
Consulate

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Quarter ending
Dec. 31st 1890

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Inclosure No. 1.
In Dispatch No. 96

No. 97

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 10 1891
RECEIVED.

January 7th 1890

United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Leonard Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:— Draft

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Draft drawn for Jail Account exclusive of Rent explained in my No. 99.

No. 97

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, January 7th 1890

Hon. Wm. F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith Said account for the quarter ending December 31st 1890. To balance this account I have drawn on the Honorable Secretary of State in the usual manner, my draft for five hundred and eighteen 36/100 ($518.36/100) dollars U.S. Currency and ask the Departments protection. My Draft for Said sum is explained in my No. 99 to the Department

I have the honor to be Sir:

Your obedient servant

J. H. Leonard,

Consul General

No. 98

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 10 1891
RECEIVED.

January 7th 1891

United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Leonard Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:— Drafts drawn

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Drafts drawn for Rent and Miscellaneous Account

No. 98 January 7th 1891

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 10 1891
RECEIVED.

United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Lenard Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:— Drafts drawn

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Drafts drawn for Rent and Miscellaneous Account

No. 98

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, January 7th 1890.

Hon. Wm. F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

To balance my Rent and Miscellaneous account for the quarter ending December 31st 1890. I have drawn on the Honorable Secretary of State my Draft for five hundred and one (55/100) ($501 55/100) dollars U.S. Currency and ask the Departments protection of same. The Draft for the Rent of the Consular Building is explained in my No. 99 to the Department.

I have the honor to be Sir:

No. 98

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, January 7th 1890.

Hon. Wm. F. Wharton,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I to balance my Rent and Miscellaneous account for the quarter ending December 31st 1890. I have drawn on the Honorable Secretary of State my Draft for five hundred and one (55/100) ($501 55/100) dollars U.S. Currency and ask the Departments protection of same. The Draft for the Rent of the Consular Building is explained in my No. 99 to the Department.

I have the honor to be

Sir:

Sir:

Your obedient servant

J. J. Leonard
Consul General

No. 99

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 10 1891
RECEIVED.

January 7th 1891

United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Lowrie Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:—

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Explains reason for drawing separate drafts for Rent Consulate General & Jail

T. M

No. 99

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, January 7th 1890

Hon. Wm. J. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have drawn on the Honorable Secretary of State for ($250.00) U.S. Currency for rent of Consulate & General and ($187.50) U.S. Currency for rent of Jail.

The lease of the premises, which was approved by the Department of State, provides for the payment of these sums in gold. The local bank value of gold in terms of Mexican dollars was so much greater than its value as fixed by the Treasury Department, that

that the landlord was unwilling to accept the Government rate, and considering him entitled to his Pay in gold, I have given him drafts directly on the Government, which I trust will meet with the approval of the Department.

I have the honor to be
Sir:
Your obedient servant
J. A. Leonard
Brevet General

No. 100

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 10 1891
RECEIVED.

January 7th 1891

Leonard

United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:—

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Final Account Thomas O'Brien deceased

64 Oct 18

No. 100

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, January 7th 1890

Hon. Wm. F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose herewith the Final Account of Thomas O'Brien deceased with vouchers attached.

I have the honor to be

Sir:

Your obedient servant

J. N. Leonard,

Consul General

One Enclosure.

Note

No. 101

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 10 1891
RECEIVED.

January 8 1891

United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Seward, Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:—

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Certificates of Marriage.

No. 101

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, January 8th 1891

Hon. Wm. F. Wharton.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose herewith certificates of the following marriages solemnized before me

John Alfred Silsby and Anna Moore married December 19th 1890

William B. McIlvaine and Hattie M. Jones married January 1st 1891.

I have the honor to be Sir:

Your obedient servant

J. A. Leonard.
Consul General

Two Enclosures.

# CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

SHANGHAI, CHINA Dec. 19th 1890

I, J. A. Leonard, CONSUL GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES AT SHANGHAI, *do hereby certify that on this* 19th *day of* December *A.D.* 1890, *at* South Gate Mission, *in* SHANGHAI John Alfred Silsby, *aged* 32 *years, born in* Richland City, Wisconsin, *and now residing in* Shanghai *and* Anna Moore *aged* 30 *years born in* Orient, Long Island, New York *and now residing in* Shanghai, *were united in marriage before me, and in my presence, by* Rev. Yäung Tieh Tsong *who is authorized by the laws of* the United States *to perform such a ceremony.*

*In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the* CONSULATE GENERAL AT SHANGHAI *this* 19th *day of* December, *A.D.* 1890, *and of the* INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES *the* one hundred and fifteenth year.

J. A. Leonard

*U. S. Consul General.*

# CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

SHANGHAI, CHINA January 12 1891

I, Walter S. Emens, Vice CONSUL GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES AT SHANGHAI, do hereby certify that on this first day of January A.D. 1891, at the residence of Rev. J. W. Davis D.D. in ~~Shanghai~~ Soochow China William B. McIlwaine aged 28 years, born in Lancaster Co. S. Carolina, and now residing in Kochi Japan and Hattie M. Jones aged 26 years born in Brunswick Co. Va. and now residing in Soochow China were united in marriage before me, and in my presence, by Rev. John W. Davis D.D. who is authorized by the laws of the United States to perform such a ceremony.

*In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the* CONSULATE GENERAL AT SHANGHAI *this* 1st *day of* January, *A.D.* 1891, *and of the* INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES *the* 115th

Wm. S. Emens
Vice *U. S. Consul General.*

Inform Sec per pass

No. 102

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 25 1891
RECEIVED.

January 13th 1891

United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Leonard Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:—

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Acknowledges P. 33.

Copied March 31, 1891

To Agr. 4/17

No. 102

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, January 13th 1891

Hon. Wm. F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch No. 33 of November 21st 1890 and in reply have to inform you that there is no tea raised in the vicinity of Shanghai but it is obtained by the dealers here, from other localities.

The same Circular has been sent to the Consuls at Pingfo and Hankow where tea is raised, and the probability of obtaining a superior quality of seed is greater than here, and no doubt, sent will be forwarded from there.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient servant

J. A. Leonard,

Consul General.

Mr Scanlon

No. 103

January 12th 1891

United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

to the State Department.

Mr. Lemoard, Consul General.

Subject:—

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Acknowledges Circular Nov 8/90

(Filed for pub)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 25 1891
RECEIVED.

No. 103

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, January 12th 1891

Hon. Wm. F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Circular of date November 8th 1890 in reference to streets and roadways.

The are none but the most primitive and unimproved roads and streets in China, except in the few foreign settlements at the treaty ports, and there they are generally excellent, being constructed the same as in England.

Nearly all the travel and traffic of China is carried on by the rivers and the canals which have been built only a few miles apart all over the settled portions of the country.

The

The roads are but little used by travellers and wheeled vehicles as little as possible, most of the land travel being in chairs carried by coolies or wheelbarrows which are used both for goods and passengers.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant
J. A. Lionard.
Consul General

No. 104

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 25 1891
RECEIVED.

January 12th 1891

United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Lemoard Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:—

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Acknowledges Circular Number 3rd and 8th 1890.

No. 104

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, January 12th 1891

Hon. Wm. F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Circulars from the Department. Of date of December 3rd 1890. relating to inspection and quarantine of cattle, sheep &c.

Of date of December 8th 1890, relating to expenses in preparing monthly consular reports.

The instructions given will be complied with.

I have the honor to be

Sir:

Your obedient servant

J. A. Leonard.

Consul General.

Con. Bureau

No. 105

Mr. George appd March 25

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 25 1891
RECEIVED,

January 13th 1891

United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Seward Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:—

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

In re approval of the appointment of E. H. George as Acting Vice-Consul at Hankow.

No. 105

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, January 13th 1891

Hon. Wm. F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

Referring to dispatch No. 13, of September 20th 1890, from Consul Andrews of Hankow to the Department of State, nominating Mr. E. H. George for Marshal for the Consulate at Hankow, I have the honor to hereby approve the said nomination.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient servant

J. A. Leonard.

Consul General

No. 106

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 25 1891
RECEIVED.

January 22nd 1891

United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Leonard Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:— American Citizens

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Registered during the year 1890.

No. 106.

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, January 22nd 1891

Hon. Wm. J. Wharton.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose herewith a list of the American citizens registered in this Consulate General in 1890. This was inadvertently omitted in my last Annual Returns.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

J. N. Leonard.

Consul General.

✓ Enclosure as stated above.

Ack receipt of Books
Vol 127 will be sent.

No. 107

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 6 1891
RECEIVED.

January 29th 1891

United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Leonard Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:— Law Books

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Forwards 25 Volumes U.S. Supreme Court Records.

Ans.— March 18, 1891.

No. 107

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, Jan. 29th 1891

Hon. William F. Wharton,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to advise you that I have this day forwarded to the Department the twenty-five volumes of U. S. Supreme Court Reports referred to in my despatch No. 85 of October 1890.

The volume desired to complete our set is No. 127 instead of 137.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. H. Leonard,

Consul General.

Rec'd. T. J. Newton
Acct to Library
Mar. 7. 1891.

Dept Ag

No. 108

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 17 1891
RECEIVED.

February 6th 1891

United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Lemuel Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:—

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Forde Consul Andrews report to the Department of Agriculture.

Enclosures Acc 4/17

No. 108

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, February 6th 1891.

Hon. William F. Wharton -

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit, enclosed, dispatch No. 27 of date of January 31st, from Consul Andrews of Hankow to the Department of Agriculture -

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

J. A. Leonard,

Consul General.

The enclosure is a report by the Consul at Hankow on Rhea Grass. That enclosure with the six samples of grass named therein was sent to Sec of Agr. April 17, 1891. — J. J. C.

No. 109

Inform Mr Shepard

Feby. 13

Done Oct. 19/911

189 1

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAR 17 1891
RECEIVED.

United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Leonard Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:— Tea seed.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

A quantity of tea seed sent to Mr. Chas U. Shepard of Ocala Fla. as requested in Department's instruction of Nov. 7, 1890.

No. 109

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, Feby. 13th, 1891

Hon. William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir, With reference to the Department's instruction No. 32, dated November 7, 1890, I have the honor to state that I have forwarded Mr. Charles H. Shepard a quantity of choice tea-seed for use on his experimental farm.

I have the honor to be

Sir:

Your obedient Servant

J. N. Leonard.

Consul General

Sept 30/90

No. 110

Feby 28' 1891

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 13 1891
RECEIVED.

United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Leonard Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:— Sheep and Wool.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

A report on subject of sheep and wool together with samples inclosed.

(Filed for publication)

No. 110

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, February 28' 1891

Hon. William F. Wharton,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

In obedience to the Department's circular instruction dated September 19th last I have the honor to transmit herewith a report on the subject of sheep and wool, accompanied by such samples of wool as I have been able to obtain, and a trade circular, dated January 16th 1891.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant

J. H. Leonard.

Consul General

One Inclosure

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 21 1891
RECEIVED.

No. 111

By Clerk

March 16th 1891.

United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Leonard Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:— Answer to Department's dispatch No. 36.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Statement as to bill for list of fees in case of Kennedy vs United States.

Mr. Wm. E. Earl sent check for $100 in letter dated June 18/92. rec'd in Con. Bureau June 26 draft for $20.8.2 sent to Shanghai June 21/92

Bill was not sent to Earl, but filed with dispatch. $100 sent to Earl June 20/92

On St Clair,

Schedule $ 100

enough and a broken

charge

[illegible]

April 30/91

No. 111-

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, March 16th 1891.

Hon. William F. Wharton -

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch No. 36, of January 22nd 1891, in which you disallow the bill for services in preparing a list of fees for use in the suit of J. D. Kennedy vs the United States -

I turned over the compilation of the list to the Vice Consul General, H. S. Emens, with the understanding that he was to receive the pay for the work.

From my knowledge of the labor required in getting up the

list, I considered the charge of $250 not unreasonable -

I enclose a letter from Mr Emens stating what the work was -

1/

Every invoice issued during Gen. Kennedy's term of office - three years and five months - had to be unfolded and examined; for it is only by examination of the invoice, which is folded inside the certificate, that it can be ascertained whether the shipment is made in transit -

The entries in blotters extending over the same period had all to be gone over carefully and the unofficial fees picked out and compiled -

Court of Claims
D. Kennedy No. 16807
vs
The United States

SHANGHAI, November 21st 1890.

# TO U. S. CONSULATE GENERAL, DR.

| | |
|---|---|
| To preparing copies of records in accordance with instructions from the Department of State to the undersigned. No. 28, dated Washington September 2nd 1890 | |

*Received payment,*

J. A. Leonard
Consul General

The work was all slow and tedious, and required much care.

I understand the rule to be that a consul is entitled to charge for such services what a lawyer would charge for the same service - I am sure that considerably more would be charged in any law office in Shanghai for the work done in this case -

I enclose a bill with the amount left blank, leaving it to be filled by you -

2/

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. Leonard,

Consul General.

Two enclosures

Shanghai March 16, 1891.

J. A. Leonard Esq.
U.S. Consul General
Shanghai,

Sir:-

In regard to my charge for services in connection with the matter of "J. D. Kennedy vs The United States, in the Court of Claims No. 16807" namely $250.00, I can only say that the charge was made on a basis of the time involved in making up the statements.

I was engaged, with an assistant, from October 18th till November 21st, working every spare moment out of office hours.

In order to make up a list of the "In-transit" invoices I had to carefully scrutinize nearly eight thousand invoices. There being nothing in the invoice book (Form No. 133) to indicate the "intransit" invoices, it was necessary to go over the copies

of

of invoices on file one by one.

The statement of notarial and clerical fees had to be picked out of a "blotter" or day book item by item.

The labor was considerable not to speak of the care needed to insure accuracy. I checked the whole work.

In view of this explanation I trust that the Department will not consider the charge unreasonable.

Yours Respectfully

W. S. Emens

No. 112

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 21 1891
RECEIVED.

United States Consulate
General -
Shanghai March 19th 1891.

Mr. Leonard, Consul General
to the State Department -

Subject -
Answer to Department's
Dispatch No. 34 of December 18th
1890.

Abstract of Contents -
Report as to Consular Jail.

No. 112 -

U

G

Hon. Wil

Cla

Sir

acknow

Dispatch

1890, sh

Mr St Clair

I agree that this seems to be the best arrangement we can afford at present

W R W

April 27/91

has been informed that "I "use the cellar under the Consulate General as a jail for convicts of the Consular Court; that this cellar is dug in "made ground" very little above the water level, and that it is an unfit and unwholesome place for human habitation"; and instructing me "to report fully and in details as to the location size and condition of

No. 112 -

From
Dated
188
The subject to which it relates is

General -

Shanghai, March 19th 1891.

Hon. William F. Wharton,
Assistant Secretary of State
Washington, D.C.

Sir -

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch No. 34 of December 18th 1890, stating that "the Department has been informed that" I "use the cellar under the Consulate General as a jail for convicts of the Consular Court; that this cellar is dug in "made ground" very little above the water level, and that it is an unfit and unwholesome place for human habitation", and instructing me "to report fully and in details as to the location size and condition of

the Consular jail, with special reference to its fitness for the confinement of prisoners without injury to their health.

The statement made to you that I am using the cellar of the Consulate General as a jail is untrue.

I am using the jail on the ground floor which was built for that purpose as part of this Consulate General in accordance with arrangements submitted by my predecessor Consul General Kennedy, to the Department, approved by it, and the building begun long before I was appointed to this Consulate General.

It is a poor jail, and not such as the United States ought to have, but not quite so bad as seems to have been represented to you.

When I arrived here and took charge of this Consulate General,

in October 1889, it was located in premises which had been so occupied for fifteen years. A respectable place, conspicuously located and tolerably creditable to the nation though quite inferior to the premises owned by the governments of Great Britain and Germany. My predecessor, after failure to get the government to purchase those premises or pay the amount of rent asked for them; had made a contract for the rent of new premises, for ten years. A description of the new premises and a contract for them had been sent to the Department and approved by it, the contract had been made and the building was in process of construction when I got here. It was finished so that I moved the Consulate General into the new premises on the first of

April 1890.

The objections to the change of location of the Consulate General and to the jail had been made known to the Department by my predecessor before the removal was approved. In his dispatch No. 228 of August 9th 1888, transmitting the proposed lease, he says:

"A jail would have
"to be prepared in the basement.
"This is unsatisfactory as regards
"safety and health of prisoners.
" x x x x The jail and court
"rooms will necessarily be very
"inferior unless an additional
"allowance be made."

In dispatch No. 55 of June 29th 1890 I sent to the Department a description of this building and in it referred to some of the objections to the jail and also to the regret of the American community for the

removal from the old location.

I was very much dissatisfied with the jail, but I considered any protest useless. The matter had been explained to and settled by the Department and had gone beyond my control. The jail was what my predecessor, under the instructions of the Department, had bargained for and I considered it useless to ~~no~~ annoy the Department with further objections. There was nothing for me to do but use the jail, leaving it to the Judge to report to the Department any ill effects that might result from keeping prisoners there.

I expected to find it so unwholesome that some other arrangement would have to be made for the care of the prisoners, but such has not yet been the case. I am told that there was more sickness in the

old jail which was apparently a very good one, and certainly far more commodious, than there has been in this one. There has been no serious illness except that last summer two of the three inmates at that time had diarrhea for a few days. Both of them were suffering previously from chronic disease; one with syphilis and the other with piles and epilepsy. It did not become necessary to remove either of them to the hospital and both recovered from the diarrhea. The season was one in which cholera and similar diseases were more prevalent and there were more deaths among foreigners than for ten years previous. It was a very sickly season and deaths occurred in the most comfortable homes in the settlement.

I enclose a plan showing the

first or ground floor, which includes the jail, and the side elevation of the building.

It will be seen that the jail includes four cells which are quite roomy; twelve by seven and a half feet in size and nine feet nine inches in height. There are large windows and the cells are well lighted. The floors of the cells are of wood, and there is a space of two feet between the floors and the level of the street. This space is ventilated by openings in the foundation walls; and I think the drainage is good.

The cells are entered from a corridor or passage thirty-three feet long by six and a half feet wide, and in front of the corridor is a court or hall, which the architect has named in the plan "Re-

"Creation Hall." - It is twenty-three by ninteen feet in size and ten feet and four inches high.

Alongside the hall is an air shaft or well twenty feet by six feet and three inches in size and open the whole height of the building - It admits plenty of air and some light, but no sunshine.

The corridor and hall which are connected by open archways, are floored with stone flagging, and are dark, being entirely covered by ceiling, and gloomy, and give the jail a dungeon like appearance.

When the building was moved into, last spring, it was very damp and the jail appeared much more unwholesome than now, but the building was new and the season was an unusually wet one - It has since been

unusually dry. The jail is now as dry as the first story of other buildings here, but it is necessary to keep up a fire more than in most other buildings.

The jail is entirely above ground. It is not in a cellar. There are no cellars in Shanghai.

Shanghai is located on a low, level plain on the bank of the Whangpoo, which may be called a delta of the Yangtze river. For miles around the settlement the country is as level as the flattest prairie. The entire settlement is only a few feet above the level of the river, but the Consular building is no lower than the rest of the settlement, is on a business street, and the first floor, on which the jail is, is as high above the street as

other buildings. It is not built on "made ground". Its site was a yard and tennis lawn.

The jail is too small and is occasionally crowded. There are only four cells, and the only room for exercise is the hall and corridor that I have described. There are now three long term prisoners having several months yet to serve; and there is likely to always be that many, or more, permanent ones, and occasionally there are several sailors at a time imprisoned for a night or two. There have been as many as seven under arrest at a time, but only temporarily.

There is an alley [called in the plan "Private Road"] in the rear of the cells, by which the cell windows can be approached at any time. I have had

them covered with wire netting, but I do not think they can be made perfectly secure. I do not believe a professional criminal could be kept in the jail if he cared to devote his time to getting out.

There are two large open arches between the hall and the air shaft. These make the jail cold and difficult to heat in the winter. I propose to ascertain the expense of putting doors in the arches to close them up in the winter and will make the matter the subject of another dispatch. If this is done I think it will make the hall darker than it now is.

I think that in this country the cells of a jail should be in the second story. But though the British consular jail, a

large structure thoroughly well planned and built, has two stories of cells, over seventy in number, the second story cells are not used, all the prisoners being kept in the cells on the ground floor. And in the new Municipal Police Station, a very fine building finished about a year ago, the cells are all on the ground floor.

I have no doubt that a prisoner is better off in this consular jail than he would be if confined on ship board for the same length of time.

The health of the prisoners is well looked after by Dr. Macleod, a first class physician, and in case of illness of unusual severity making it advisable to do so, it is the custom to send them to the Municipal Hospital, a well conducted institution

when they are well cared for, at a cost of a dollar and a half a day.

I do not see how any better jail can be had except by renting one in a building at some distance from the Consulate General. That would greatly increase the rent, and it seems to have been because no more rent could be allowed by the Department that the jail had to be put where it now is.

Real estate is high and building expensive in Shanghai. A consular establishment such as the United States ought to have here, with offices, residence and a separate jail, would cost from seventy-five thousand to a hundred thousand dollars, and the rent of such premises would be three or four times what is paid for these premises.

I do not see that anything

can be done but to make the best of the present arrangement, unless the jail should prove to be more unhealthful than it has, as yet, been; when it would become a very serious question how to rent a better place.

Dr. Machado, the jail physician, has, at my request, made a statement in writing as to the jail, which I enclose.

2/

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. H. Leonard.
Consul General.

Two enclosures.
1 Plan of Consulate General.
2 Letter of Dr. Machado

SHANGHAI, 18th. March, 1891.

Dear Mr. Leonard,

In regard to the sanitary condition of the United States' onsular Gaol and the health of the prisoners that have been confined there ince the premises were first occupied, I have to state that though the ground loor of a three storied building, the central one of three forming a single lock and without any open court for exercise, is not by any means what could e recommended for the purpose of a gaol. I cannot say that the health of the risoners has suffered from any cause connected with the premises. The drainage as so far been good and there is no lack of ventilation. There is abundance f light in the cells themselves, but the same cannot be said of the corridor nd hall, a want inherent in the construction of the building. Whitewashing he walls of these two spaces would in some measure improve the lighting. I ould recommend that before next winter the three arches in the south wall of he corridor be filled in with a moyable wooden and glass partition each, so hat the heating of the corridor and cells in winter may be more under control nd the partitions can be removed in the summer.

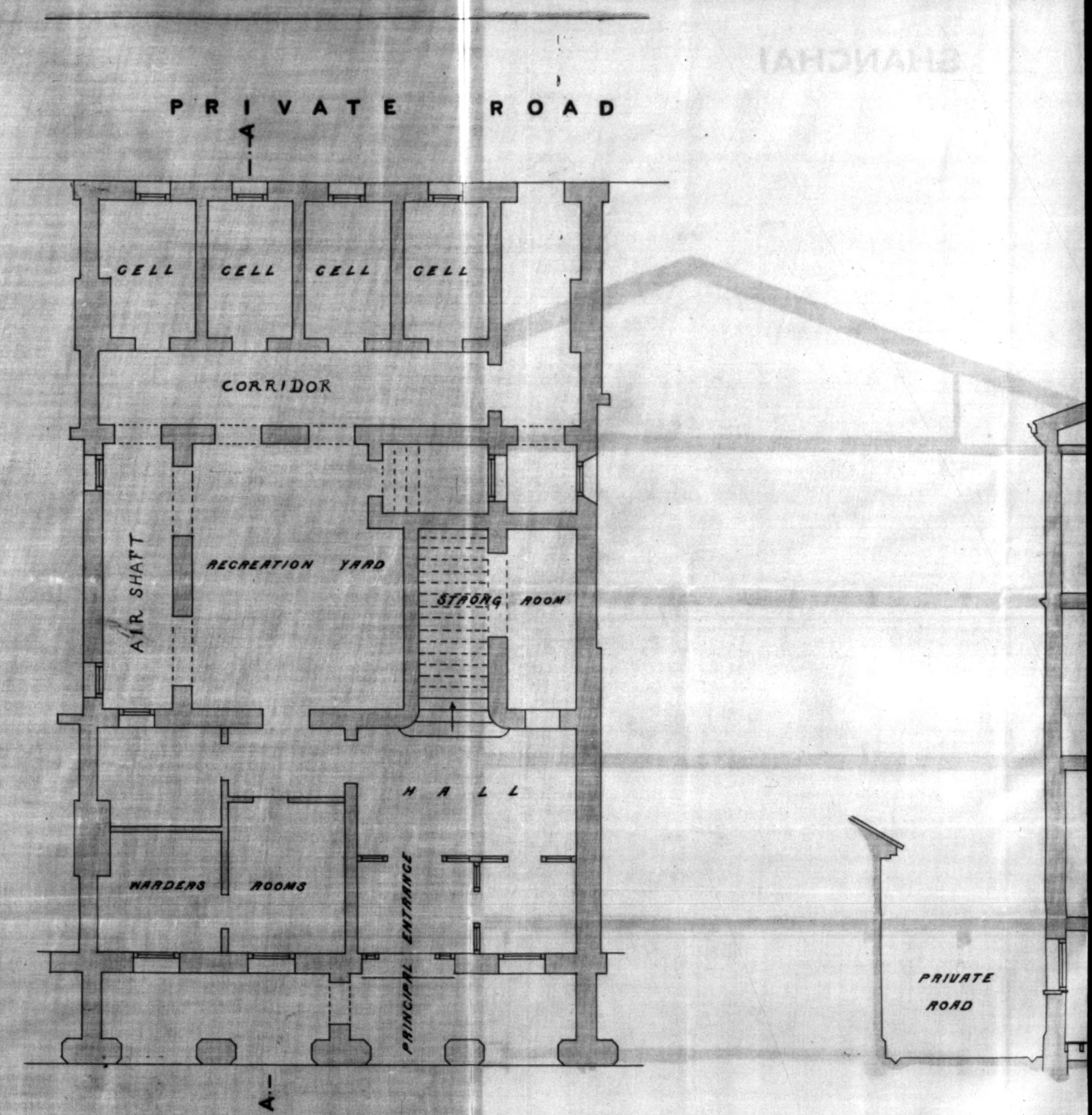
I may add that during a specially trying year with much disease amongst all lasses of residents in the settlement, the prisoners suffered from nothing ut trivial ailments.

I am

yours faithfully,

Neil Macleod. M.D. &c

# PLAN OF JAI



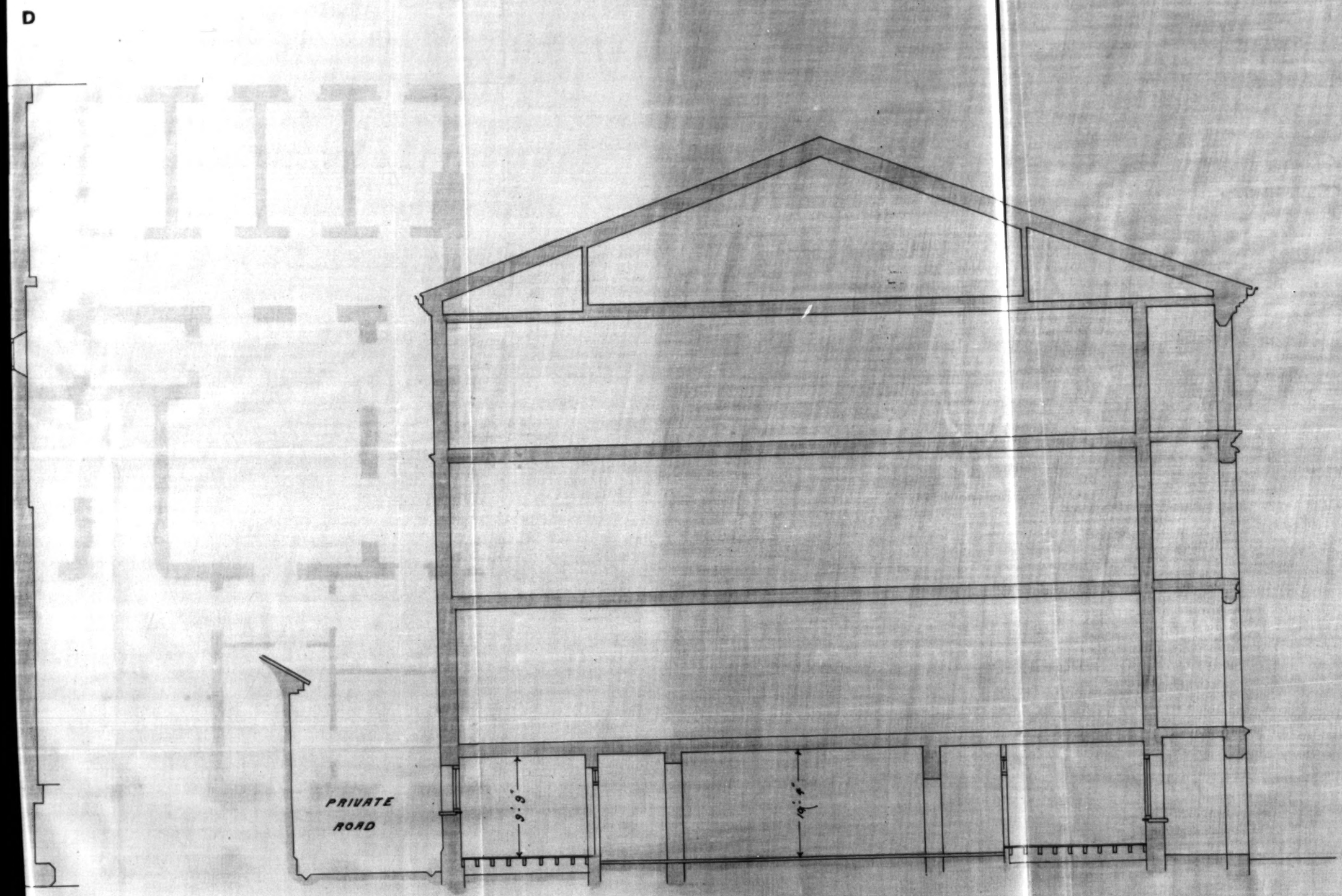

GROUND FLOOR PLAN

10 5 0 10 20

SCALE 8 FEET TO 1 INC

# PLAN OF JAIL AT U. S. CONSULATE GENERAL

## SHANCHAI

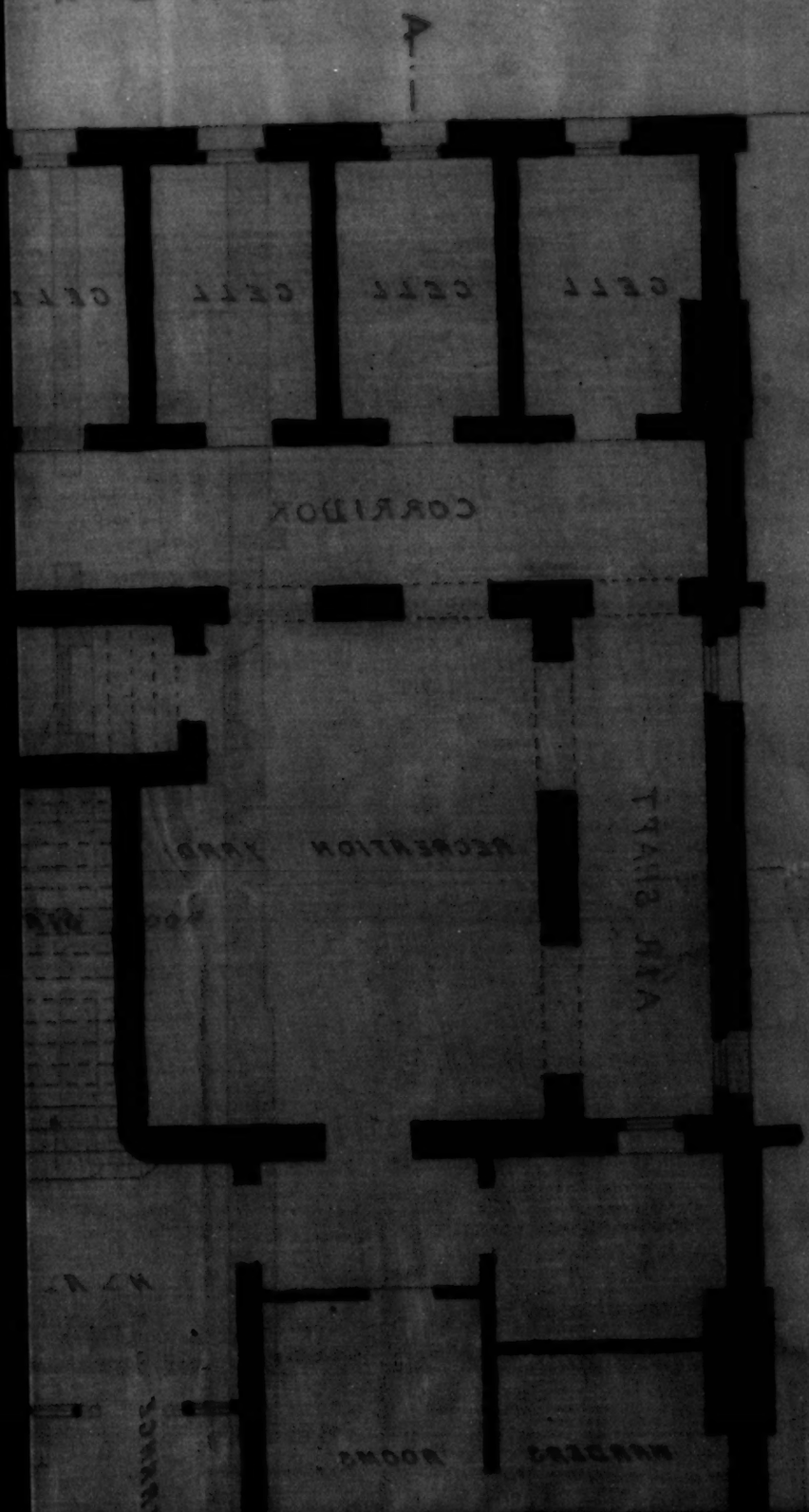



SECTION ON LINE A · A

SCALE 8 FEET TO 1 INCH

Morison & Gratton
Architects
Shanghai
January 1891

# PLAN OF JA


PRIVATES
CELL
CELL
CELL
CELL
CORRIDOR
TRADE SHOP
RECREATION YARD
ROOMS
ROOMS

N.

No. 113

St Clair

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 21 1891
RECEIVED

March 20th 1891

United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Leonard, Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:—

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Acknowledges #37.

No. 113.

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, March 30th 1891

Hon. Wm. J. Wharton.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the Department's instruction No. 37 of date the 29th January 1891. The Stationery therein mentioned has been received.

I have the honor to be

Sir:

Your obedient servant.

J. N. Leonard.

Consul General.

No. Notice Marriage

No. 114

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 21 1891
RECEIVED.

CONSULAR BUREAU.
NOTED

March 30th 1891

United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Lenard, Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:—

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Enclosed Marriage Certificate
Safely arrived

No. 114.

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, March 20th 1891.

Hon. Wm. F. Wharton.

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose herewith a Certificate of Marriage between Mr. J. A. Sibley and Miss Anna Moore, which took place in my Presence last year.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant.

J. A. Lyon Jr.

Consul General.

One Enclosure.

# CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

SHANGHAI, CHINA Dec 19 1890

I, J. A. Leonard CONSUL GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES AT SHANGHAI, *do hereby certify that on this* 19th *day of* December *A.D.* 1890, *at* Presbyterian Church, South Gate *in* SHANGHAI John Alfred Silsby *aged* 32 *years, born in* Richland City Wisconsin, *and now residing in* Shanghai *and* Anna Moore *aged* 30 *years born in* Orient Long Island N.Y. *and now residing in* Shanghai *were united in marriage before me, and in my presence, by* Rev. T'ong Tseh-Tsong *who is authorized by the laws of* United States *to perform such a ceremony.*

*In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the* CONSULATE GENERAL AT SHANGHAI *this* 19th *day of* December, *A.D.* 1890, *and of the* INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES *the* 115th

J. A. Leonard.
*U. S. Consul General.*

No. 115

March 23rd. 1891.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 1 1891
RECEIVED.

United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Leonard Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:— Receipt of Department's No. 38.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Acknowledgment of receipt of dispatch from Department No. 38 of February 11th granting leave of absence.

No. 115

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, March 23rd 1894.

Hon. William F. Wharton -

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the Department's dispatch No. 38, of February 11th, in answer to my No. 94 of December 30th and granting the leave of absence therein applied for -

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant

J. A. Leonard,

Consul General.

No. 116.

March 24th 1891.
United States Consulate
General at Shanghai.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 1 1891
RECEIVED

Mr. Leonard, Consul General,
to the State Department.

Subject -

Telegraphing valuation
of foreign coins -

Abstract of Contents -

Suggestion
that the quarterly valuation of the
tael and Mexican dollar be tele-
graphed to Consulates in China.

W. May 8/91

Replied May 8, 1891

No 116

United States Consulate
General,
Shanghai, March 24th 1894.

Hon. William F. Wharton
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir -

I have the honor to state that I have received from Consul Bowman, of Tientsin, a dispatch in which he refers to the fact that the circulars of the Treasury Department giving the values of foreign coins, as fixed by the Director of the Mint, do not reach his consulate till long after the date of issue - The one of January first has not reached him on the third of March - He says:

"The Treasury circ-
"ulars can not reach Tientsin by
"mail, at soonest, for forty days
"after issue; they are often longer

"than that in coming, and sometimes
"fail to come at all."

Consul Bowman suggests that I should notify him by telegraph of the change in valuation of the Shanghai tael as soon as I receive notice.

And he further suggests that "it "would be in the interest of American "trade for the Government to telegraph "the valuations as soon as establish-"ed, to the Consuls, as is now done "to the Navy."

The same suggestion has been made in a dispatch to the Department by Consul Gracey of Foochow.

It would be a convenience to Consuls to be informed by telegraph, so that they might know the new rate on the first day of the quarter and make the changes in rates concurrent with the business of the quarter, and I think, judging from the statement of shippers that it is even more important to exporters from here to the United States, in

some cases, to know the Government valuation of the coin in which they are paying for goods -

In wool bought in China, for instance, the difference in valuation made at the beginning of a quarter might, by changing the price of the wool in American currency from one class to another, materially change the amount of duty on it; and so with other exports subject to ad valorem duty.

Consul Bowman says in his dispatch:

"Exporters here are placed at "disadvantage and are liable to loss "and inconvenience by not having "timely official notice of these changes "in values; they are unable to esti- "mate the actual laying down cost "of their shipments to the United "States and their invoices are not "accepted at the Custom House if not "made out according to the very lat- "est valuations of the Treasury Department."

Circulars and dispatches from the Department do not ordinarily reach Shanghai till a month or six weeks after they are mailed at Washington, and sometimes are even longer coming, and are from one to three weeks longer, according to the season reaching the outports, such as Tientsin, Newchwang, Hankow, Foochow, Amoy or Canton.

The circular fixing the valuation for the quarter beginning the first of October 1890 was not received by me till the first of December 1890, and that of January first not till March 6th.

For these reasons it would be very desirable to have the valuation of the tael and of the Mexican dollar sent by telegraph to the several consulates in China as soon as announced by the Director of the Mint.

It would be better to have each consul notified directly from Wash-

ington, but cheaper, I have no doubt, to have the rate telegraphed from Washington to Shanghai and then telegraphed from this Consulate General to the Consulates - This would save something on the cost between Washington and Shanghai -

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant

J. A. Leonard,

Consul General.

N.

No. 117

Note marriage.

CONSULAR BUREAU.
NOTED

**Consulate-General, U. S. A.,**

Shanghai, March 26th, 1891.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 1 1891
RECEIVED.

Mr.

To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

Marriage

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Between Miss John Fowler & L. M. T. Louisso.

No. 117

**Consulate-General, U. S. A.,**

March 26th, 1891.

Honorable Wm. F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith a Certificate of Marriage between Mr. John Fowler R. S. Bonsal and Miss Lydia Marie Fay Lorenzo, which took place in my presence at Puigpu on the 18th instant.

I have the honor to be

Sir:

Your obedient servant

J. A. Leonard,

Consul General

One Enclosure as stated.

# CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

SHANGHAI, CHINA March 18th 1891.

I, Joseph A. Leonard, CONSUL GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES AT SHANGHAI, do hereby certify that on this 18th day of March A.D. 1891, at the Catholic Church at ~~in SHANGHAI~~ Ningpo China John Fowler aged 32 years, born in New York, U. S. A., and now residing in Ningpo and Lydia Marie Fay Courier aged 21 years born in Macao, China and now residing in Ningpo were united in marriage before me, and in my presence, by Rev. Father J. B. Bret who is authorized by the laws of the United States to perform such a ceremony.

*In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the* CONSULATE GENERAL AT SHANGHAI *this* 18th *day of* March, *A.D.* 1891, *and of the* INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES *the* one hundred and fifteenth

J. A. Leonard.

*U. S. Consul General.*

RTMEN
MAY
ECE

No. 118

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 1 1891
RECEIVED.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,
Shanghai March 31, 1891.

Mr. J. A. Leonard.

To the Department of State.

SUBJECT:

Returns & Accounts

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

First Quarter 1891.

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No. 118

**Consulate-General U. S. A.,**

Shanghai March 31st, 1891.

Honorable Wm. F. Wharton.

*Assistant Secretary of State,*

*WASHINGTON, D. C.*

Sir:

I send you enclosed the Accounts and Returns of this office for the quarter ending March 31st 1891 as per the subjoined list of enclosures.

I have the honor to be

Sir:

Your obedient servant

J. A. Leonard.

Consul General.

1. Digest of Invoice Book.
2. Arrivals & Departures of American Vessels.
3. Record of Notarial Services.
4. Summary of business
5. Cash & Miscellaneous expense account Form 90.
6. Clerk hire account
7. Interpreters "
8. Marshals "
9. " Returns.

1

No. 119

**Consulate-General, U. S. A.,**

Shanghai March 21, 1891.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 1 1891
RECEIVED.

Mr. J. A. Leonard

To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

Archives.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Condition &c.

No. 119

**Consulate-General, U. S. A.,**

~~April 1st~~ March 31st, 1891.

Honorable William F. Wharton.

*Assistant Secretary of State,*

*WASHINGTON, D. C.*

Sir:

Replying to your circular of December 12th 1890 in reference to old and useless documents, I have the honor to state:

There is a large quantity of old records and documents that have accumulated in this Consulate General.

So far as I have had occasion to ascertain, those of recent years, say for ten years past, are in fair order for reference. The older ones are not arranged but seem to have all been preserved.

The invoices since 1880 are in boxes and arranged so that they can readily be referred to. Those of previous

dates are not arranged but I have no doubt are preserved.

Those records and documents not now in use are kept in an upstairs room which is not used or needed for any other purpose, are not in the way and are quite safe. There is no expense incurred in keeping them, and I would advise that they be left as they are.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant
J. A. Leonard,
Consul General.

No. 170

**Consulate-General, U. S. A.,**

Shanghai China March 31st, 1891.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 1 1891
RECEIVED.

Mr. J. A. Lenard.

To the **Department of State.**

Jail Account. 1st Quarter 1891.

SUBJECT:

Draft for same & Account enclosed

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

No. 170.

**Consulate-General, U. S. A.,**

Shanghai China March 31st, 1891.

Honorable Wm. F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith Jail Account for the quarter ending March 31st 1891. To balance this account I have drawn on the Honorable Secretary of State in the usual manner my draft for three hundred and ninety five 79/100 ($395.79/100) dollars U.S. Currency. also my drafts for two hundred and fifty ($250.00) U.S. Currency and one hundred and eighty seven 50/100 ($187.50) dollars U.S. Currency. For rent of Consulate General and rent of Jail. explained in my No. 99.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient servant

J. N. Leonard.

Consul General.

One Enclosure

T. M.

No. 171

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai China March 31st, 1891.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 1 1891
RECEIVED.

Mr. J. A. Leonard,

To the Department of State.

SUBJECT:

Rent & Miscellaneous Draft.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

No. 151

**Consulate-General, U. S. A.,**

Shanghai China March 31st, 1891.

Honorable Wm. F. Wharton.

*Assistant Secretary of State,*

*WASHINGTON, D. C.*

Sir:

To balance my Rent and Miscellaneous account for the quarter ending March 31st 1891. I have drawn on the Honorable Secretary of State my Draft for five hundred and seventy nine 66/100 ($579.66/100) dollars U.S. Currency and ask the Department's Protection of same. The Draft for the Rent of the Consular Building is explained in my No. 99 to the Department.

I have the honor to be

Sir;

Your obedient servant

J. A. Bigsford

Consul General.

T. M.

No. 122.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

April 3rd, 1891.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 1 1891
RECEIVED.

Mr Leonard,

To the Department of State.

SUBJECT:

Application of Consul Jones, of Chinkiang for leave of absence.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Transmitting Dispatch No. 174 from Consul Jones to Department of State, and approving his request for leave of absence.

No. 122.

**Consulate-General, U. S. A.,**

April 3rd, 1891.

Honorable William F. Wharton-

*Assistant Secretary of State,*

*WASHINGTON, D. C.*

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit, enclosed, dispatch No. 174, of April first, from Consul Jones, of Chinkiang, to the Department of State, requesting a leave of absence-

I approve the said request-

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. Leonard,

Consul General.

One enclosure-

Not in dispatch

F.

No. 123.

Consulate-General, U. S. A., Shanghai

April 29th, 1891.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 4 1891
RECEIVED.

Mr Leonard

To the Department of State.

SUBJECT:

Receipt of Circulars

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Acknowledging receipt of Department Circulars of March 4th, 7th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th, 1891.

No. 123.

**Consulate-General, U. S. A.,**

April 29th, 1891.

Honorable William F. Wharton.

*Assistant Secretary of State,*

*WASHINGTON, D. C.*

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the following circulars from the Department of State:

Of date of March 4th, as to unclaimed letters and packages.

Of date of March 7th, as to leaves of absence.

Of date of March 10th, as to form No. 138½.

Of date of March 11th, as to certificate of returned empty boxes &c.

Of date of March 12th, as to section 8 of Act of June 10th 1890.

Of date of March 13th, as to section 3 of Act of June 10th 1890.

The Department's instructions, as conveyed by these circulars, will have my careful attention -

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. Leonard.

Consul General.

No. 124

May 1 189 1

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 4 1891
RECEIVED.

United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Leonard Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:— Consular Reports.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

The Department in circular of February 25, 1891, request duplicate consular reports. In accordance therewith the Consul General mails forty six copies.

No. 124

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, May 1st. 1891

Hon. William F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir, In conformity with the Department's circular instruction dated Feby. 25, 1891, and received at this office April 29th, I have the honor to state that by this mail I am forwarding forty six Consular Reports, addressed to the Consular Bureau.

I have the honor to be Sir:

Your obedient servant

J. A. Leonard.

Consul General

125

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 4 1891
RECEIVED.

May 4th 1891

United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

J. A. Lizard Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:—

Treasury
~~Com~~
July 2/91

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Complaint of Chinaman Ah Ching against the American Bark "Grace C. Tobey"

Copied July 22 1891

Dr St Clair

What can be done about this case. I must say that I cannot see any remedy

W A W

June 6/91

No. 125

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, May 4th 1891

Hon. Wm F. Wharton,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have received a complaint from a certain Chinaman by the name of Ah Ching which I think merits the consideration of the Department.

The grounds of his complaint are as follows:

On January 14th 1890, the complainant was shipped in this Consulate General as seaman on board the American Bark "Grace C. Foby" bound for Port Townsend, Washington. He alleges that

Department of State,

CONSULAR BUREAU,

June 6, 1891.

Mr. Wharton:

I do not see that we can do anything at Queenstown respecting ships for United States ports. Knowing they will not be permitted to land, while we permit them to ship as American seamen, we doubt encouraging them to do so, nor do we assume any responsibility for the consequences.

We might refer these men to the Treasury to see what the U.S. Shipping Commissioner at Port Tonsend did. He must have taken some action, as the names of these men were on the crew list.

W. E. Faison

Acting Chief of Bureau.

No. 125

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, May 4th 1891

Hon. Wm F. Wharton,

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have received a complaint from a certain Chinaman by the name of Ah Ching which I think merits the consideration of the Department.

The grounds of his complaint are as follows:

On January 14th 1890 the complainant was shipped in this Consulate General as seaman on board the American Bark "Grace C. Tobey" bound for Port Townsend, Washington. He alleges that

that upon the arrival of the ship at that port, contrary to his wishes and without his consent, he was placed on a steamer by the captain and sent to Victoria B.C.

This occurred on the 28th of February 1890. It seems that the captain of the "Grand C Toby" paid the fifty-dollar tax for the admission of the Chinaman into Victoria.

The Chinaman alleges that he was not regularly discharged before the shipping commissioner nor given a certificate of discharge by which he might have established his status as an American seaman and been entitled to land for the purpose of shipping on some other vessel.

In consequence of this apparently illegal treatment he

he has been forced to labor in Victoria for over a year before being able to pay his passage to China which amounted to sixty three dollars.

If he was not regularly discharged he has an apparently just claim against the ship for the injury sustained.

At least the case appears to deserve investigation by the Department.

The man has served on numerous vessels including American and British men-of-war and has many letters of recommendation that establish his uprightness of character. This fact has inclined me to believe in the truthfulness of his statements.

The cook, Ly-foo, was shipped at the same time

and

and received the same treatment at the hands of the master. He is now laboring in Victoria and is unable to pay his passage to China where he has a family.

His case is equally deserving of attention.

In this connection permit me to refer to my dispatch No. 24 and your reply thereto:

Either consular officers should be instructed not to ship Chinamen on American vessels bound to the United States or can should be taken that the rights of Chinamen regularly shipped be fully protected in American ports. Surely one of those rights is to be permitted to remain on shore a reasonable time for the purpose of reshipping.

I have been unable to represent this matter to the Department because the circumstances of the case seem to indicate that the conduct of the master was considered necessary by the authorities of the port.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. A. Leonard.
Consul General.

No. 136

Consulate-General, U. S. A., Shanghai

May 7th, 1891.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 4 1891
RECEIVED.

Mr Leonard

To the Department of State.

SUBJECT:

Acknowledgs #39

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

No. 126.

**Consulate-General, U. S. A.,**

May 7th, 1891.

Honorable Wm. F. Wharton.

*Assistant Secretary of State,*

*WASHINGTON, D. C.*

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your instruction No. 39 of date March 18th 1891. The information mentioned therein, has been duly required, and the volumes placed in the library of this Consulate General.

I have the honor to be

Sir.

Your obedient servant

J. A. Leonard.

Consul General.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 18. 1891
RECEIVED in Index Bu. 5/20/91.

add June 3/91

Telegram

✓ Copy to Navy 25 May

Shanghai, May 17. 1891.

No. 79.

# TRANS-ATLANTIC CABLEGRAM.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY. IN CONNECTION WITH THE COMMERCIAL (MACKAY-BENNETT) CABLES

ALBERT B. CHANDLER,
President and General Manager

JOHN O. STEVENS,
Secretary

Message, 86 N.Y.

T M

Index
Pick by usual

41
of Words,

May 17 -91 189

The following CABLEGRAM received, "Via Commercial Cables," at 1:09 Am
Subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back hereof, which are ratified and agreed to.

Shanghai To Secretary Wharton Washington

Chinese riot at Wuhu Tuesday twelfth buildings of French Catholic mission plundered buildings and Chinese woman and two children burned no other lives lost American mission. not attacked American missionaries come to Shanghai all quiet now .

Leonard .

REMOVED to 1427 F St., Telephone No. 458.

Inquiry respecting this Message can be attended to without the production of this paper. Repetitions of doubtful words should through the Company's offices, and not by *direct* application to the sender.

V

N.

# TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU.
MAY 25 1891

2D ASSISTANT SECRETARY.
Index -
Copy to Secy of Navy -
MAY 25 1891

add Jun 3/91

From Shanghai

May 25, 1891.

Received 9.10 Am

To Navy 27 May

Secretary Wharton,

Washington

Since former telegram more rioting along Yangtsze river Telegram just received from Consul Jones, Kinkiang, that pillage has commenced at Manking, fear of riots at other places

Leonard

No. 127

**Consulate-General, U. S. A.,**

Shanghai, May 25th, 1891.

Honorable William F. Wharton

*Assistant Secretary of State,*

*WASHINGTON, D. C.*

Sir:

In conformity with instructions received from the Department, dated February 20th and 25th, last, concerning the applications for pensions made by Charles F. Luther (No. 21,360) and George H. Worthington (No. 22,535), I now have the honor to transmit the certificates of Dr. W. J. Miller whom I designated to make examination of both the applicants, addressed to the Com. of Pensions.

I have the honor to be

Sir:

Your obedient servant

J. A. Leonard.

Consul General

Inclosure.

One unsealed cover to Com. of Pensions.

Forwarded

Telegram

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 28 1891
8
RECEIVED.

Del June 2/91.

Shanghai, May 28 1891.

No. 3. **CABLE MESSAGE.** Consular

**THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.**

ALL CABLE MESSAGES received for transmission must be written on the Message Blanks provided by this Company for that purpose, under and subject to conditions printed thereon, and on the back hereof, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message.

THOS. T. ECKERT, General Manager. NORVIN GREEN, President.

| NUMBER | CLASS | WORD | No. OF WORDS | FROM |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | Ny | Mi | Ma | 24 Govt Shanghai |

Received at Washington D.C. 650a May 1891

To Secretary Wharton
Washington

Riot ranking monday women
and Children left few hours
before out break now in

Shanghai Seven missionaries
remained Methodist mission
Girls School plundered authorities
quelled riot no lives lost
Lonaid.

* #

N.

No. 128

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 30 1891
RECEIVED.

Mr Seaver

**Consulate-General, U. S. A.,**
Shanghai May 28, 1891.

Mr Leonard
To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:
Staves.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:
Staves are neither manufactured or imported at Shanghai.

No. 128.

**Consulate-General, U. S. A.,**

Shanghai May 28', 1891.

Honorable William F. Wharton

*Assistant Secretary of State,*

*WASHINGTON, D. C.*

Sir:

In reply to the Department's circular instruction dated March 5th, I have the honor to state that within this consular district staves are neither manufactured or imported. In reply to an inquiry I made of the Hall & Holty Co-operative Company, who are proprietors of a bakery and brewery, their manager writes "— we are unable to recommend "any shipment of staves to this country, "at present, as no demand of any kind "exists. Hongkong is a more likely port to "need them, as a large sugar & molasses trade "exists there, & its near port Manila."

I have the honor to be Sir,

Your obedient Servant

J. A. Leonard.
Consul General

No. 129

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 30 1891
RECEIVED.

**Consulate-General, U. S. A.,**

Shanghai May 29th 1891

Mr

To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

Rivers

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Business Rivers up the Yangtze

Ack. Aug. 2/91.

Thanks for his interesting report

No. 129

**Consulate-General, U. S. A.,**

May 29th, 1891.

Honorable William F. Wharton -

*Assistant Secretary of State,*

*WASHINGTON, D. C.*

Sir:

I have the honor to report as follows as to recent riots and disturbances in the valley of the Yangtze river -

On the night of the second of May a mob of Chinese assembled at Yangchow, twelve miles interior from Chingkiang and commenced an attack on the French Catholic Mission, but were dispersed by the Chinese authorities before doing much damage -

At Wuhu, a treaty port on the Yangtze river, 256 miles from Shanghai there were rumors of disturbance and threats against the French Catholic Mission, and on Sunday

the 10th of May, a mob of Chinese assembled, but they were dispersed by the Chinese authorities, and it was thought that the trouble was over.

[I may state here that, for years past, nearly everywhere in China, there are frequent rumors of intended attacks on foreigners and occasional gatherings of the idle and vicious classes, but generally the rumors prove false and the incipient riots are checked by the Chinese local authorities before any serious damage is done. It is most difficult to decide how much importance to attach to such rumors.]

On Tuesday, the 12th instant, a larger mob assembled, and that night the French Catholic Mission was plundered and burned.

There were two American missions at Wuhu; that of the Methodist Episcopal church, and the International Missionary Alliance, under

the charge of American Missionaries-

The American Missionaries at Wuhu were Rev. G. A. Stuart M. D., of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in charge of a Hospital for the relief of Chinese, with a wife and three children, and Rev. W. J. Knapp and wife, Misses E. A. Morley, Mary A. Funk, Ella C. Funk, and Mrs L. Cassiday, with two children; all of the International Missionary Alliance - These all left Wuhu, arriving at Shanghai on Friday May 16th-

The Methodist Hospital at Wuhu was left in charge of Rev. John Walley, a British subject, and the International Mission in charge of Rev. Charles E. Mallard, also a British subject-

All women and children were sent away and no lives of foreigners were lost.

I am informed by Messrs Stuart

and Knapp that two statements published in the North China Daily News of this place, one by a French Missionary, and the other by Rev. John Malley, of the Methodist Mission are substantially correct statements of the facts in the case, and the best that I can get, and I transmit them herewith.

The buildings destroyed comprise a large four story brick structure used as a Sanitorium and School building, the first story of large Cathedral, in course of construction, and a few Chinese built houses of less value.

Five foreign built houses belonging to the Mission and occupied by the Customs Officers, have been plundered but not destroyed. The customs officers are foreigners, of various nationalities, employed by the Chinese government.

The Methodist and the International Mission buildings have not, as

yet been plundered or destroyed.

Messrs Stuart and Knapp state to me that their missions are about a mile apart. On Tuesday, after the threatened riot of Sunday, all trouble seemed to be over, and Mr and Mrs Knapp went to the Hospital, on a visit to Dr and Mrs Stuart. While there they got reports of trouble, and remained at the Hospital - the men keeping on watch all night. On Wednesday morning they all went in a boat to the hulks where all the foreigners were assembled, and on Thursday came to Shanghai.

Rev. Knapp made, for my information, an off hand sketch of the Foreign Settlement of Wuhu which I transmit herewith -

Mr. Woodruff, the Commissioner of Customs whose courage and good judgment did much to check the riot, is an American in the service of the Chinese government -

Notification of the riot was sent

by the British Consul at Wuhu to the British Consul General at Shanghai who applied to the Taotai of Shanghai who acted very promptly, securing the dispatch to Wuhu of two Chinese men-of-war, at the time in Shanghai harbor.

At the time of the riot there was no American man-of-war in this harbor or on the river. I believe the nearest to here was the Palos, at Canton. There was a French man-of-war there which was at once sent to Wuhu. There was a German man-of-war at Hankow, 346 miles up the river from Wuhu. The British man-of-war Linnet had left this harbor a day or two before, and it took a couple of days to find her, but as soon as she could be found she went up the river. Ships have since been coming till now there are on the river since foreign men-of-war at different ports:

three British, two French, and one German, and in Shanghai harbor ~~two~~ British and one French ~~and~~ one German.

When the riot at Wuhu was over it was not to be expected that there would be any further trouble for the present, but in consideration of the many persons in the United States interested in missionaries in China, the long time required for intelligence to reach the United States by mail, and the probability of exaggerated reports being sent by telegraph, I considered it advisable to telegraph to the Department of State as soon as authentic information could be obtained, and accordingly I sent the following telegram to you on Saturday, May 16th:

"Chinese riot at Wuhu
"Tuesday 12th. - Buildings of French
"Catholic Mission plundered; burn-
"ing and Chinese woman and two

"children burned - No other lives
"lost - American missionaries
"come to Shanghai - All quiet
"now -

which I suppose was duly received -

The report of the burning of the Chinese woman and children has been contradicted in a Shanghai paper, but my informant Dr Stuart believes it - She was a native Christian living at the mission, who failed to escape -

I telegraphed to Minister Denby at the same time as to the Department - I have kept the Minister informed of all that has happened by letter and telegraph -

A few days after the riot there were posted at Wuhu copies of an anonymous proclamation against foreigners - I transmit herewith a translation of it, as published in the North China Daily News, of May 20th -

A few days after the riot at Wuhu, a mob gathered at Ngankin, a port a hundred miles farther up the Yangtze than Wuhu, and attacked the China Inland Mission, firing crackers and throwing stones and even throwing a bomb, but the Chinese magistrates sent soldiers who dispersed the mob.

On the 18th instant I received a letter from Consul Jones, of Chinkiang, informing me that there were apprehensions of trouble there, especially on the 27th of May, when a day of festival and processions would collect a crowd of the worst class of Chinese; and that the American missionaries at Nanking, forty-five miles farther up the river, had applied to him for protection.

I telegraphed Consul Jones's statements to Minister Denby, adding that I thought a gun-boat ought

to be sent. The Minister telegraphed to Admiral Belknap, at Yokahama who has ordered the Palos and the Alliance here; the Palos from Canton and the Alliance from, I think, Chemulpo.

I consulted, at different times, the British, French and German Consuls General here, but could not procure the sending of any man-of-war to Hankiang. I advised Consul Jones then and afterwards to endeavor through the British Consul at Chinkiang, in whose jurisdiction Hankiang is, to procure the sending of one of the British men-of-war to Hankiang, but I think he could not do so. A British man-of-war was sent to Chinkiang, and is still there.

The missions at Hankiang were so far from the river that a war ship would have been able to do less there than at most ports. And it was hard to believe that

an attack on foreigners would be allowed at the capital of the province and official residence of the Viceroy.

Consul Jones has kept me informed by mail and telegraph.

On Monday afternoon last, May 25th, I received the following telegram from Consul Jones:

"Pillage at Nanking has commenced."

I at once saw the British Consul General here, and was informed by him that the British man-of-war Porpoise had left Shanghai about an hour before, for up the river, and was advised by him to advise Consul Jones to apply to the British Consul at Chinkiang to procure the sending of the Porpoise to Nanking. She would pass by Chinkiang on her way up the river, and would probably stop at Chinkiang, or could be stopped there. I telegraphed to

Consul Jones to that effect - It was the best that could be done -

A British man-of-war was lying at Chinkiang, and I did not know but that she might go to Nanking, but she did not do so. No doubt she was considered to be needed as much at Chinkiang, and could be of more service there -

I have since learned that the Porpoise did not go up the river at that time, but has since stood at Woosung, twelve miles below here, waiting for a pilot, and was still there, yesterday, two days later -

On Tuesday morning, the 26th, I received the following telegram from Consul Jones -

"Mob Nanking checked women arrive Kiang "ya -"

The reference to women means

that the women and children of the missions had left starting for Shanghai -

About the same time the following telegram was received by the Daily News of this place, and published as an extra:

"The foreign "ladies and children left today in "obedience to a semi-official warn-"ing. The Methodist Girls School "has been fired and looted, and the "others attacked, but the soldiers "dispersed the mob. There is no "foreign gun-boat here."

In the meanwhile, twenty-three "missionaries mostly women and children reached Shanghai early Tuesday morning. The following is a list of the Americans and Canadians among them:

American Methodist Episcopal Mission - Rev. Ernest R. Jillison, M.D., wife and two children; Mrs J.C. Ferguson and three children;

Mrs. D. W. Nicholls and two children; Misses Emma Mitchell, Ella C. Shaw, Collyer and Hauslick-

Foreign Christian Missionary Society - Rev. W. P. Bentley and wife, Mrs. E. L. Williams and two children, Mrs. Dr. E. W. Macklin and one child, Miss Rose Sickler-

American Presbyterian Mission - Rev. Chas. Leaman, wife and two children, Misses Mary Lattimore and Frances Lane.

Society Friends Mission - Miss Esther Butler and Miss J. P. Rhind.

International Missionary Alliance - Mrs Lizzie Cassiday and two children.

The following missionaries are still remaining in Ohanking:

Foreign Christian Missionary Society - Revereuds Dr. W. E. Macklin, E. L. Williams, A. L. H. Saw, and E. P. Newton.

American Methodist Episcopal Mission - Revends John C.

Ferguson and Don N. Nichols-
American Presbyterian Mission-
Rev. N. J. Drummond-

I have conversed with Reverend Messers Lisman and Bentley-
They state that they had for some time past been told that there would be a riot and that the French Catholic Mission would be mobbed, and even, naturally, apprehensive as to their own safety- They had appealed to Consul Jones who could only urge the Viceroy to protect them- On Sunday Dr. Macklin and Rev. Mr. Williams called on the Viceroy who assured them that there would be no riot and that they were unnecessarily alarmed- Afterwards, on the same day, they received, privately, a message which they were told came from an officer of the Viceroy's staff, saying that a riot could not

be prevented and that they had better send the women and children away - Accordingly early on Monday morning, Mellor Lamman and Bentley, with their families and all the other women and children, took passage on a steamboat from Shanghai - When they left there was no disorder, nor any gathering of the people; and in going through the city to the boats they were not molested, and less notice was taken of them by the natives than usual.

They think there is more disposition there to steal and destroy ~~property~~ than to take life - But a riot is likely always to result in loss of life.

A letter from Nanking written by Rev. Williams and received here ~~yesterday~~, states that a riot took place and the Methodist Girls School was pillaged and

set on fire, but the soldiers put out the fire and stopped the riot - There has been a good deal of stealing of the property of the missionaries. The viceroy has exerted himself to suppress the riot and is now guarding the missionary premises - It is believed that the disturbance is now over. There has been no loss of life

There was a rumor here, brought down by a passing steamer, that the Catholic Mission was burned but I have not been able to verify it, and think it not true -

I have delayed telegraphing to you to get reliable information, and yesterday [illegible] sent you the following telegram:

"Riot
"Nanking Monday - Women and
"children left few hours before
"outbreak; now in Shanghai -
"Seven missionaries remained -

"Methodist Mission Girls School
"plundered - Authorities quelled riot -
"no lives lost -"

While these events have been occurring on the river, there has also been some apprehension of trouble at Shanghai -

A month ago, in the French Settlement of Shanghai, a Chinaman died, as was claimed by the Chinese, in consequence of a blow by a French policeman - The matter was investigated by the French Consul General and a Chinese magistrate, and the policeman was acquitted and left Shanghai -

There has been great dissatisfaction among the Chinese population, posting of incendiary placards and threats directed against both the French Settlement of Shanghai and the French Catholic Mission at Sicawei, four miles from the Settlement -

as yet, there has been no outbreak.

There are in the harbor of Shanghai a French, a British and a German man of war.

This settlement is the best able to take care of itself of any port in China, except, perhaps, Hong Kong; but the consequences of a riot here would be very serious -

The Taotai of Shanghai has been sincere and energetic in preventing any outbreak - I enclose a translation of a strong proclamation issued by him, as published in the Shanghai Mercury of the 22nd instant -

There was rumor that a riot would take place here last night and precautions were taken against it, but nothing unusual occurred.

Residents whose judgement I consider best, think there is no probability of any trouble at

Shanghai, but it is believed that there may be further trouble up the river at any time -

The United States, as well as other nations ought to have gun boats constantly on the Yangtze river -

Our country has been leaving the protection of its citizens to other nations - maybe necessarily so, but it ought not to be necessary -

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While writing the foregoing, I have been informed by letter from Consul Jones, that at his suggestion and that of the British Consul at Chinkiang, the Viceroy, who had issued a proclamation forbidding the procession on the 27th, was induced to withdraw his prohibition, but the people, for some reason, postponed the procession till the next day, Friday, which is today. I do not think there will be any outbreak then.

(

I have been informed by Dr. Stuart that he has a letter from Wuhu, stating that "the heads of eleven rioters were to be chopped off" there yesterday.

It is probable that the trouble there is ended for the present.

---

Missionaries here from Changking understand from news received from there that the Viceroy is already endeavoring to pay for the damages to the missionary property there.

This would indicate that the trouble there is also over for the present.

The Daily News of this place publishes, this morning, a communication from Changking, giving an account of the riot there. I have not time, now, to read it carefully, but, am sure it is from a reliable source, and transmit it herewith.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant
J. A. Leonard
Consul General.

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Enclosure No. 1.

Statement of French Missionary, in North China Daily News, of May 18th 1891.

## THE RIOT AT WUHU.

(FROM A FRENCH MISSIONARY.)

In order to prevent misconception from incomplete and erroneous reports, I beg to give you the following particulars with regard to the recent outrage in Wuhu, which have been furnished by Fathers Havret and Debrix, just arrived by the *Tehhsing*.

For the last three years the Catholic missionaries had been living peacefully in that city which was their centre for the management in the Province of Anhui. Neither themselves nor their Christians had ever had any difficulty with the people, and nothing whatever had happened that could make us foresee the last sudden and unprovoked outrage.

On the evening of Sunday, 10th May, two Christian ladies employed by the Mission, had gone out of their establishment and were crossing one of the streets of the quarter south of the canal, not far from the Taotai's *ya-mên*, when they were suddenly set upon, brutally arrested and dragged to the office of the local police officer (保甲局). They were accused of having bewitched two children by the use of a drug (迷藥); and in proof of the charge, two children, five and seven years old, were brought forward, who it was said had been their victims.

The police officer was glad of an occasion of showing his zeal in favour of the accusers and in the night he had the two ladies transferred to the tribunal of the Chehsien.

The English Consul, Mr. Ford, applied to by the missionaries, requested the Taotai to interfere, but he contented himself with saying that *it was a serious affair which he must let take its course.*

The mob, in spite of the great distance, had followed the prisoners to the Chehsien's office and was waiting for that magistrate's verdict.

The Chehsien about midnight had both parties brought to his tribunal. After a summary examination in which the two ladies gave the most formal denial to the charge of having drugged the children, the Chehsien gave a provisory verdict, viz. that "the prisoners would be set at liberty as soon as the use of speech was restored to the children," for it would seem that the magical power of these poor girls had the effect of making the two witnesses dumb.

In the course of Monday, the children had no patience to obey any longer the orders they had received; they spoke and thus relieved the Chehsien from his engagement. About 2 p.m. he came himself to congratulate the Catholic missionaries and announce the release of the ladies, who in fact returned home about 4 p.m.

It was perfectly clear that it had been a scheme prepared beforehand. As early as the evening of Sunday, the Customs authorities were informed that sinister rumours were spread in the Taotai's quarter and that there was a plot to make a rush against the European quarter. They therefore sent word to the missionaries of the danger, and invited them, on the first sign to repair to the offices of the Customs, from thence to be taken on board a steamer which was then loading rice in the river.

In spite, however, of these well-founded rumours, the whole of Monday and the morning of the Tuesday passed without any outbreak. Nothing foreboded the storm at hand and the calumnies circulated in the teahouses and other public establishments were no signs of the riot that was preparing underhand.

On Tuesday then, at 1 p.m. an unknown woman presented herself at the mission, followed by some twenty ill-looking fellows. Screaming out violently, she claimed her child *whom the Missionaries had stolen, as they had done in the case of two others whose corpses were within the walls of the Catholic establishment.*

This was the signal for a new attack. This the missionaries understood at once and they went to beg Mr. Ford to appeal to the conscience of Chang Taotai; after which they came home to set in order some urgent affairs.

In the mean time the mob was increasing in numbers and they began to surround the walls. About 3 p.m. on the request of the missionaries, a military officer had come to the rescue, and had taken hold of one of the assailants who was just trying to break open a door with a stone. At the same time the Chehsien, also applied to by the missionaries, made his way with great difficulty through the mob and stood before the main entrance where he harangued the people who were already uttering out hostile cries. These magistrates both declared they would be trampled to death rather than abandon their post. In fact they remained to the last.

The wild clamour however was fast increasing, approaching nearer and nearer. About 4 p.m. the Chehsien informed the missionaries that he felt unable to restrain the mob; the English Consul ought to appeal again to the Taotai.

Mr. Ford, on being applied to, answered that the Taotai knew everything. But no one came and such is the part taken by the first Chinese magistrate in defence of the Catholic Mission.

At 5 p.m. there began to fall stones and brickbats within the walls. The Chehsien sent to the missionaries, beseeching them to take refuge in the English Consulate only separated from them by a narrow street. But they refused, unwilling as they were uselessly to compromise a family as innocent as themselves.

At last at 5.50 p.m. one of the side doors of the façade gave way. The three European missionaries who were still in the establishment thought it was time to slip out by a back door. On their way they were insulted in the coarsest language, the qualification of *Kuaitse* (拐子, children thieves), being predominant.

On board the hulk of the T'ai-Ku Co. they were most graciously received by Mr. Weatherstone, but unwilling further to compromise a company which had already had so much to suffer from Chinese brigands, they went into a small boat which took them to Chinkiang.

Before leaving the hulk, the missionaries witnessed the burning of all the buildings of their establishment. Two telegrams for Shanghai entrusted on that same evening to Mr. Weatherstone together with another handed to the agent on the following morning, were refused, on the plea that the Taotai had forbidden sending any despatch from the Catholic missionaries.

On their arrival at Chinkiang on Thursday, the missionaries heard that the fire of the Tuesday had been followed by a pillage as complete as shameful without any interference of the Chinese authorities.

The doctor of the Protestant Mission who came down with Fathers Havret and Debrix, assured them that the tombs of two missionaries had been broken open.

Enclosure No. 2 -

Statement of Rev. John Malley, of the Methodist Church, in North China Daily News, of May 18th 1891 -

## THE RIOT AT WUHU.

*To the Editor of the*

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—News will doubtless have reached you of the disturbance we have had here for the last few days.

It appears that two Chinese Sisters connected with the Jesuit Mission here were out on Sunday afternoon last, and as they proceeded along the street were greeted with the usual cry of the beggars and children. They are said to have spoken kindly to two of the children and patted them on the head, at which the people set upon them saying they were using medicine to stupify and take away the speech and hearing of the children that they might steal them and send them to Shanghai. A great crowd gathered and took both the women and children to the local official who, becoming frightened sent them to the *Hsien*.

The crowd continued to increase and become more noisy, and call for the destruction of the Jesuit Mission property.

The *Hsien*, however, managed to quiet them down though they did not disperse.

On Tuesday they got more vociferous and in the afternoon went in a body to the Jesuit Mission premises, but the priests had already fled, so that after but slight resistance on the part of the Chinese attendants, the gates were smashed in and the walls pulled down, the crowd rushing in hooting and yelling.

Spades were called for and some of the graves of those buried in the compound were opened and the contents held up as proof positive of foul play. The bodies were too much decomposed to be recognised yet they were declared to be the remains of Chinamen cut up by the foreigners. At the sight of these the crowd broke into cries to destroy the premises, so oil was brought and thrown over everything and lighted; the whole place soon became enveloped in flame and all that now remains of the fine buildings are bare and blackened walls and broken bricks.

About dusk the crowd broke into the English Consulate causing the Consul and his wife to beat a hasty retreat in disguise.

About this time the Taotai arrived with soldiers and surrounded the Consulate, thus preventing its destruction, though a great deal of damage was done to the walls and grounds.

The attention of the mob was now turned to several large blocks of building belonging to the Jesuits, including the Customs' premises and the residences of nearly the whole of the staff; much of which was new property and had only been occupied a few days. Here, however, they met with resistance.

Our gallant Commissioner and his brave staff were determined to defend their premises to the last. Each was armed with a musket and bayonet, the streets were barricaded and patrols set.

Such was the determination of the mob to destroy the Customs, that the defenders had to rally time after time and led by the Commissioner, charge the mob, many of whom can now tell to a trifle the weight of a musket.

Wednesday morning all the foreign residents were called to the *Tehhsing* by the Consul who had detained the steamer.

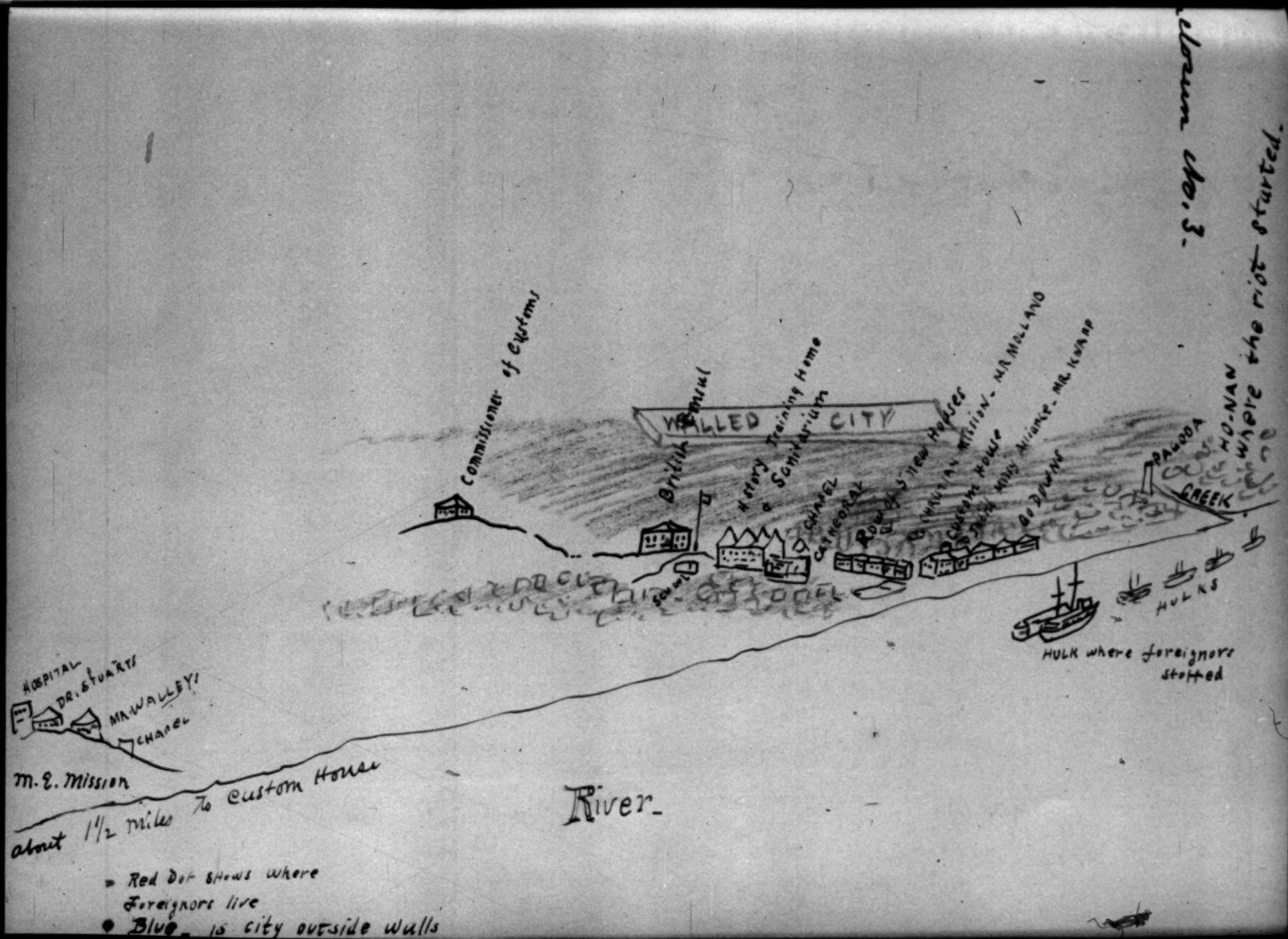
On Wednesday evening three Chinese men-of-war which were passing up river (one of which had the Futai of Anhui on board) came to anchor in front of the Concession and fired a broadside or two, this with the aid of a good shower of rain quickly scattered the people.

We cannot speak too highly of the bravery of the Commissioner and all the members of both the indoor and outdoor staff, as well as of some of the other foreign residents who kept constant guard for nearly 48 hours.

It is without doubt entirely owing to this prompt and vigorous action that the rest of the foreign residences were not destroyed and probably some lives lost. The generous kindness of Mr. T. Weatherstone, Agent of Butterfield and Swire, and Captain Cain and officers of the s.s. *Tehhsing* demand the thanks of the whole community, most of whom are in some way indebted to them for services rendered.

Captain Cain and his officers did all they could to make the ladies and children comfortable by giving up their rooms and supplying all their needs.

I have just come away from the scene of the riot and can only say that the


Commissioner of Customs
British
Memorial
4 story Training Home
& Sanitarium
WALLED CITY
CHAPEL
CATHEDRAL
Row of 5 new Houses
Church Mission House
Custom House
Mr. McLeod
Mr. Knapp
Alliance
Bo Dunne
PAGODA
CREEK
HO-NAN
where the riot started.
HULKS
HULK where foreignors stopped
HOSPITAL
DR. STUARTS
MR. WALLEY'S
CHAPEL
M. E. Mission
about 1½ miles to Custom House
River
Red Dot shows where Foreignors live
Blue is city outside walls

Volume No. 3.

Enclosure No. 4 -

Proclamation posted at Wuhu - From North China Daily News of May 20th 1891.

## THE RIOT AT WUHU.

The following is a literal translation of the proclamation posted up at Wuhu since the riot, referred to in Mr. Walley's letter published yesterday :—

The country is betrayed and the people are ruined ! Human beings are trampled down and reduced to dust ! Such being the state of affairs we humbly beg to state the following. Wuhu is a treaty port thickly populated with foreigners, who cause people injury to such an extent that it is impossible for the pen to fully describe. Lately the Roman Catholic Mission are building churches in every portion of the place. Every convert is paid a monthly sum of $6 and it is by such means that ignorant males and females are led to enter the churches where men and women congregate together without discrimination. This breach of morality and custom is in itself a violation of the fixed laws of the State. Now women are procured from other places and are paid to abduct children whose eyes and intestines are taken out and whose heart and kidneys are cut off. What crimes have these innocent children committed that they should suffer such horrible deaths ! What makes it more lamentable is that when a child is stolen the child's family also perish. The loss of one's own flesh and blood is so deeply felt that the acute mental pain drives one to wish for death—quick apoplexy or suicide generally follows. But their (Roman Catholics) sins have reached the limit and the vengeance of Heaven is ready to burst forth. On the 3rd of this moon two female child thieves went to Honan (South side of the River) and abducted a child by drugging him. The child's mother saw the act and called out to the child, but the child was unable to speak looking stultified. The people on apprehending the two abductresses discovered on their persons two bottles containing drugs for stupefying children. The female child thieves were taken to *Pao-chia-chu*—street patrol's office—and from there to the Magistrate's *yamén*. The Roman Catholic church priests hearing of the matter at once sent a bribe of 600 taels to the Magistrate who on receiving the money returned the two abductresses in sedan chairs to the church. The priests of the Roman Catholic church steal and kill Chinese children and their crimes should have been expiated with death punishment ; but the god of wealth bought off their lives. Money is superior to law, the precious code and golden rules are misapplied. It shows the [magistrate's] intention of exterminating our Chinese race, and of assisting the barbarian thieves. The following day Li Sh'en-shuen lost a child three years old, and Wang Wan-fah a child aged five years. But this is more marvellous, a one year old child belonging to a woman by the surname of Shen, was l ing in a cradle in the room and disappeared in the twinkling of an eye, cradle and all, with ut leaving behind the slightest trace. The devilish tricks are so numerous that people are in despair of protecting their lives. The two fathers and the mother who lost their children proceeded to the Roman Catholic church to look for their missing ones. They perceived several carcases and dried bones of young children and also four underground cells. These discoveries caused suspicious thoughts and the people were requested to make a search and examination. The barbarians with their thieving conscience stricken and their hearts fluttering bribed the petty military mandarin Yao with 40 taels, who accordingly despatched 40 soldiers to keep guard over the church's entrance. Swords were freely used on those who attempted entrance. A Chinese official indeed ! rendering barbarians help to injure his native countrymen ! Two men were wounded with sword cuts on the head, blood trickling down all over their face. The hearts of the people rebelled at such an outrage. The devils' nest is torn down and burnt. The officials turned against the petty people, arrested some and threw them in prison with their hands and feet tied. This extraordinary occurrence originated from the officials and not from the people. The officials compelled the people to create a disturbance and the people c uld not but produce a riot. Now the tens of thousands of the people of Wuhu, do you, on the 20th day, with united hearts and combined strength destroy the Roman Catholic Church 天主堂 and the Protestant Church 耶穌堂 and all the properties owned by them ! When these are destroyed no rebuilding will ever be permitted. Destroy again as soon as they rebuild. Chase out all the barbarian thieves, then can we rise and ascend the mats (meaning from unhappiness to happiness). Should any of the race be left here we can never arrive at the happy [stage or place]. Only the Roman Catholic church is to be destroyed but do not touch the Customs. If you injure the Customs you will not escape the arm of the law. Know and remember this !

The Public Community of the whole of Wuhu.

*N.B.*—Those who rent the houses belonging to the churches, are warned to remove immediately to other pla es so as to avoid being involved when the time comes.

Drive away the evil [so that]
The good may remain in peace.

6

Enclosure No. 5.

Proclamation of Nieh Chi Kuei, Taotai of Shanghai, from the Shanghai Mercury of May 22nd 1891.

## THE THREATENED OUTBREAK IN SHANGHAI.

PROCLAMATION BY THE SHANGHAI TAOTAI.

The following Proclamation has been issued by Nieh, Taotai of Shanghai:—

I, Taotai of Shanghai, Sungkiang, etc., learn that along the road from the Foreign Settlements to Sicawei there are numbers of lawless people, filled with the worst intentions, and some of those people have posted up placards in different parts of the Settlements, without attaching their names to the notices. The contents of those placards are insulting and derogatory to the Roman Catholic Church; every conceivable evil thing is said about that Church in the placards in the vain hope of creating a disturbance, which would afford the lawless writers of the placards and their friends an opportunity for plundering the well-disposed inhabitants of the Settlements. I have now learned all this and I am trying to catch the concoctors of these villanious documents. Further, I I have received telegraphic instructions from H.E. Liu K'un-yi, the Viceroy of Nanking, authorizing me to call upon the Naval and Military forces if necessary for the protection of all the Churches and keep the Settlements in tranquillity, and those instructions, I assure you, I will faithfully carry out. If any Secret Society men, or evil-doers of any sort be found in the Settlements inciting the people to turbulence and crime, they will be most severely punished. To incite the people to violence is a very vile and grave offence, and those who are proved guilty of it are, according to Chinese law, liable to be punished by strangulation or decapitation, and by less severe punishments for the offence in a less degree. The law on the subject is very distinctly laid down, and those who are guilty of those offences can in no way hope to evade the punishment due to their crimes. Foreigners in China, either as merchants, or as doctrinal teachers, are permitted to live in peace here by the will of our Sovereign. Foreigners are here either to trade legitimately, or to evangelize those of our people who care to adopt their doctrines, and you are not permitted in any way to trouble or molest them, or defame their characters. There has been trouble lately at some of the other Treaty Ports, caused by some miscreants in the hope of obtaining plunder. Those troubles it is said were due in some instances to a Foreigner patting Chinese children whom he met and liked on the head or body. If a Foreigner did this a cry was immediately raised that he had done some strange, atrocious thing to poor child, the ignorant people misconstruing grossly such a simple act, and thus a great mischief was caused, much property destroyed wantonly, and much trouble caused to the Government, about whom however the miscreants who led the disturbance do not care; neither do they care how much misery they bring on the people at large or how they ruin the places where the disturbances occurred. I therefore strictly forbid you to give tongue to any false rumours or attempt to create a bad feeling against the Foreigners; if you do you will bring down the law upon yourselves. I will make secret enquiries and endeavour in every possible way to hunt down the ruffians connected with the recent placards, and when I catch them let them tremble. This proclamation is for you all to hearken to and obey. I tell you that those Missionaries whom you cry out against are good people, who live here under the protection of the Chinese officials. And to you evildoers and disturbers of the peace, I say you will be treated as you deserve and as the law provides. After this Proclamation, if you do not repent and reform you will assuredly be captured and then, beware of the law! And to you Roman Catholics, I say you should not give credence too readily to all the absurd rumours of riots and massacres you may hear of, or become frightened. Let all obey and respect this proclammation.

Dated 4th Moon, 18th day;
17th year of Kuang Hsu.

Enclosure No. 6 -

Account of the Nanking Riot.
from the North China Daily News,
May 29th 1891.

## THE NANKING RIOT.

*To the Editor of the*
NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—Would you kindly allow me a few lines in your valuable paper concerning the riot at this place? About the 14th of this month the missionaries organised to prepare for the coming troubles. Two were appointed to write to the consuls and a committee of three to be on the alert for information concerning any premeditated trouble. Nothing was heard of any trouble except a proclamation on the M. E. Hospital, till the writer was informed on Sunday by a friend who knew that there was real danger. A meeting of the community was at once called and it was decided to send our wives and children to Shanghai and two were appointed to visit the Viceroy and warn him. Dr. Jellison and the writer visited Liu Ta-jên who met us most cordially, shaking hands in foreign fashion. (This kindness is due to Dr. Jellison having cured him of a sickness a few weeks ago.) We told him our errand and asked for help, which was promised. Monday morning there was a regular stampede to the steamer and the Chinese thought the foreign population had all run away, but the men were only escorting the ladies to the boat. At the hulk we heard that looting had commenced. We hurried back to find the mission premises at the Drum Tower surrounded by soldiers and nothing injured. On going to the North Gate Bridge place we found that the Methodist ladies' college had been looted, beds torn to pieces, windows smashed, doors broken, and a pile of firewood had been ignited, nearly burning the college building down, but as it was, only burning a matshed and scorching one of the windows. Mr. Ferguson's house had been entered, but very little damage done. The Rev. D. W. Nichols had a rare experience at the West Gate place. He had only escorted his family just outside the West Gate when a servant came to tell him that a crowd was about to burn the fine M.E. Hospital. He hurried back to find several thousand people outside the gate and several hundred inside making everything ready to burn the building. Our gallant friend Nichols rushed through the crowd asking for the ringleader, and on finding him he grabbed his queue and dragged him through the rioters, outside the gate, the crowd following. Mr. N. then stood in the door-way and kept the mob at bay with a revolver for perhaps an hour or two, while the ringleader tried to urge on the mob, once partially pulling a knife out of his sleeve. When our brave friend was just about to give up, an official came along with soldiers and Mr. N. seized the ringleader again and handed him over to the official who said he would take his head off on the spot, but Mr. N. told them not to do it there but to take him to the *yamên* and cut it off there. They then decided to beat him and gave him two hundred blows. When the writer visited the place in the evening the crowd had mostly dispersed. About dark Mr. Ferguson visited the Viceroy to complain of the laxity of some of the officers, who released soldiers found carrying off mission property. The Viceroy took immediate steps to try and prevent further trouble in this direction. We had a peaceful night surrounded by our military guard and today all is quiet except for some threats. We understand some heads of rioters are to come off.

I am, etc.,

AN ONLOOKER.

Nanking, 26th May.

June 9/91 Consular Bur 42.9K
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# TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

From Shanghai

June 9th, 1891

Received 9.20 A.M.

Secretary Wharton,

Washington.

Since last telegram French Mission twenty miles from Chinkiang burned on fifth two Englishmen murdered at town on Yangtse above Kinkiang Seventh riot at Kinkiang Eighth French Mission hundred miles from Shanghai destroyed More gunboat wanted on Station Leonard

No. 130

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 9 1891
RECEIVED.

Consulate-General, U. S. A., Shanghai

June 12, 1891.

Mr.

To the Department of State.

SUBJECT:

Further account of troubles on the Yangtze.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

No. 130.

**Consulate-General, U. S. A.,**

June 12th, 1891.

Honorable William F. Wharton,

*Assistant Secretary of State,*

*WASHINGTON, D. C.*

Sir:

I have the honor to present the following further report as to the disturbances in the Yangtze Valley.

In my last dispatch, No. 129 of May 29th, I gave a statement of occurrences down to that date showing a condition of disturbance among natives and uneasiness on the part of foreigners throughout the Yangtze Valley.

On the fifth of this month, at Tan Yan, twenty miles interior from Chinkiang, a Chinese mob burned down a French Catholic Mission, driving away the priests but not destroying any lives.

I enclose a communication published in the North China Daily

news of June 6th, giving the fullest particulars yet known.

It is since reported that one of the priests has disappeared, and it is feared that he has been captured and perhaps killed.

On Saturday night, the 6th, at Chinkiang, an attempt was made to raid the American Methodist Ladies' Home. About forty Chinese tried to scale the walls but Dr. Lucy Hoag, who was in charge, sent, at once, to the Chinese authorities, and a guard of Chinese soldiers was sent, who dispersed the assailants.

There has been no disturbance since at Chinkiang, but one or more foreign gunboats are kept there.

On the 5th, at Wuhsueh, a small place on the Yangtze river, next above Kinkiang, a riot took place and two Englishmen, one an officer in the Chinese Customs service named Gunn, and the other

a Wesleyan missionary named Argent, were killed. Definite particulars are not yet known here, but there is a report that the Customs officer had caused the death of a Chinese child by beating it. That may or may not be. A report in the Shanghai Mercury of June 9th says:

> The story current of the murder of Mr. Argent is that when he walking through the streets, while the disturbance was yet a very slight one, a boy threw a large stone at him, which struck the unfortunate gentleman on the side of the head, knocking him down senseless. The crowd in the vicinity at the time, seeing the Foreigner fall, at once seemed to lose all control over themselves and rushing up, shattered his head as it lay on the ground, with a large flat slab of stone. Mr. Green is reported to have had his throat cut, and in addition to have been badly mutilated about the head, one ear being hacked off and the whole side of his face laid open by another terrific cut from forehead to chin. It is reported that a Cantonese woman belonging to Mr. Green's household has also been murdered, but before she succumbed to the attacks of her assailants, she is said to have killed three of the ruffians with a Japanese sword.

Three ladies, Mrs Warren, Mrs Baker and Mrs Brothers, all British, and four children, escaped and were taken to

Hankow by a passing steamer.

The United States steamship Palos, Commander Marthon, was at Kiukiang when the riot occurred there, and on hearing of the riot at Wuhuech, went up there, recovered the bodies and took them to Kiukiang for burial.

On the 7th there was a riot at Kiukiang, on the Yangtze, 450 miles above Shanghai, threatening a French Catholic Mission - A French, a British and an American [the Palos] gunboat landed men and the riot was suppressed without resorting to force, and without loss of life -

On the night of the 8th, at Woosei, a place in the interior, about a hundred miles from Shanghai, three French Catholic Missions were entirely destroyed in a riot - Partie-

ulars have not yet been learned here, but it is believed that no lives were lost.

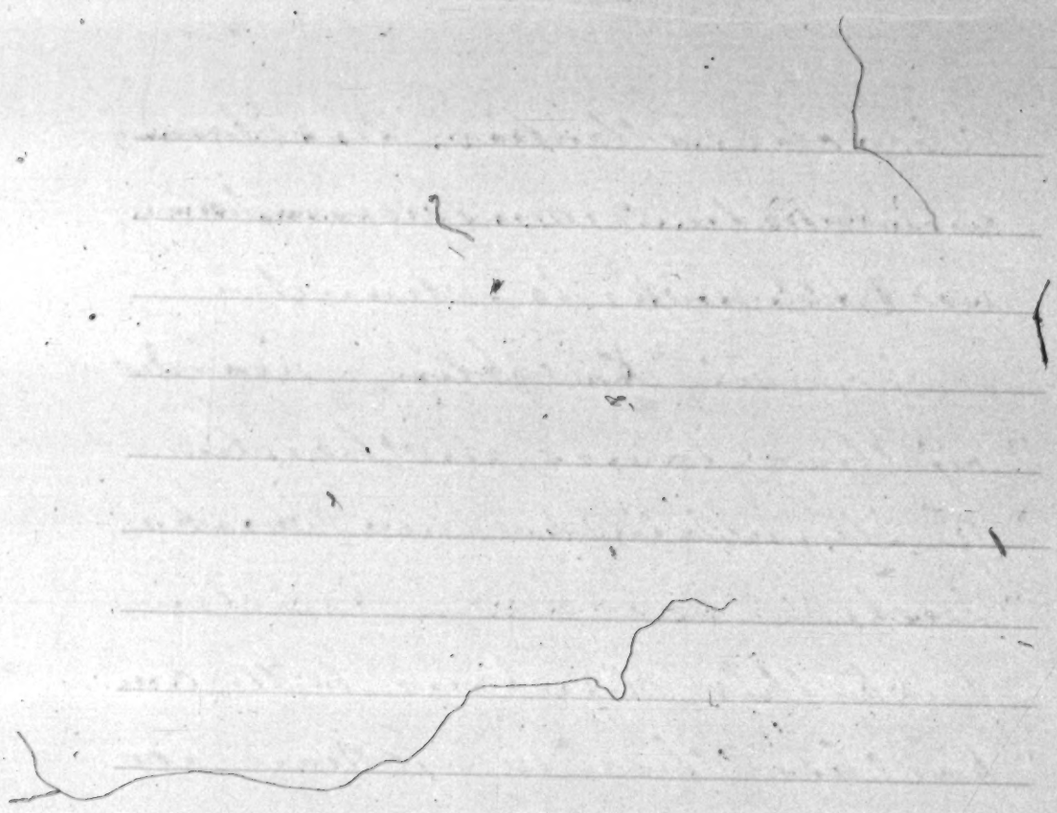
Yangchow, where the riot occurred on the second of May, and Tan Yan and Woosei, where the riots above mentioned took place, are all on the line of the Grand Canal, and on a route leading to Shanghai. The French Consul General here has been informed by one of the fathers from Woosei, that a band of pirates have come along the route inciting these riots at different places and it is believed that they intend to do the same at Soochow and at the Hills, eighteen miles from Shanghai, where there are several French Catholic Missions, and that they may come as far as Sicawei, a

French Catholic Mission four miles from Shanghai, and perhaps to Shanghai.

Sicawei has been guarded by the Chinese authorities of Shanghai for two weeks past.

Whether the band will come farther this way than Soochow, and whether they will feel strong enough to make trouble at Shanghai, can only be conjectured, but it is, and has been for a few weeks past considered necessary to use every precaution here against the occurence of riots.

In view of the danger of the Band mentioned reaching Soochow ~~ninety~~ (90) miles interior from Shanghai, where there are about twenty American missionaries, I, on Tuesday, the 9th instant, telegraphed



telegraphed to Rev. Dr. Davis a prominent missionary there, as follows:

"Catholic Mission
"at Wooseih destroyed last
"night - Boxers are advancing
"towards Soochow - Ascertain
"facts - look out for women
"and children."

The next morning I received two telegrams in answer from Dr. Davis, the last of which was as follows:

"Methodist
"Mission protected Tuesday
"night - Still in danger. Wom-
"en and children left for Shang-
"hai Wednesday morning."

The evening of the same day I received another telegram from Dr. Davis asking me to send tugs "to meet refugees from Soochow." I procured two steam launches which started, at ten o'clock that

night, up Soochow Creek, in charge of two missionaries, Rev. H. L. Gray and Rev. Hearn - At the time of writing this the refugees have not reached Shanghai, but I think they will arrive safely and may be expected now, any hour - The party consists of the women and children, under charge of Mr. Price -

The United States man-of-war Alliance, Commander McCurley has been at Shanghai since the first of June -

On the morning of Tuesday, the ninth instant before getting the news of the riot at Wooich, I had informed Commander McCurley that I did not consider that there was imminent danger at Shanghai, but that the Alliance was as likely to be

of service here as anywhere, and he so telegraphed to Admiral Belknap, at Yokahama - I then had reason to think that the Admiral might send the Alliance up the river -

A couple of hours later, on getting the news from Wooshi, I considered the end of protection in Shanghai greater, and telegraphed to the Admiral as follows:

"Since Mr Curley telegraph-
"ed to you this morning the
"situation has changed. A
"band of Chinese who have
"attacked Yangchow, were pre-
"vented at Chinkiang, destroy-
"ed French Mission at Woo-
"sieh last night are reported
"to be at Soochow, seventy
"miles from here now; their
"route leads directly to Shang
"hai. Every indication that

"will come on to Hills eigh-
"teen miles from Shanghai,
"destroy French Mission, and
"then attack Sicawei French
"Mission four miles from
"Shanghai - Am told that
"a Russian and a French
"gun boat now arriving for
"up river making nine gun-
"boats up river - Enough for
"river - British and German
"gunboats here small. Alli-
"ance better than both - Great
"business interests here - I ask
"to have Alliance kept here
"for the present on my respons-
"ibility - All Consuls think
"Alliance ought to stay - I
"believe it is a Chinese in-
"surrection -"

In reply I received a tele-
gram from Admiral Bel-
knap saying that he had
"ordered the Alliance to re-
"main at Shanghai for the

"present"-

On the eighth I was applied to by the French Consul General here to try to have the Palos [U.S.S.S] sent to Hankow, as he had been telegraphed that a riot was expected there - I telegraphed to U.S. Consul Andrews as follows:

"Is there riot or trouble
"at Hankow - Have you gun-
"boat."

I got a telegram in answer, the next morning, saying

"No riot or trouble - Por-
"poise here - Letter today"

The Porpoise is a British man-of-war - In the letter since received Consul Andrews says "Everybody is busy" [It is in the midst of the tea season] "and all is quiet."

Yesterday I received a telegram from U. S. Consul Jones at Chinkiang, saying:
"Alliance necessary Nanking".

I, at once, saw Commander McCurley of the Alliance, and found that he had positive instructions to stay here. I did not consider that there was as great need of the Alliance at Nanking as here. At Nanking there are half a dozen missionaries [men] staying to protect mission property, their women and children having been sent to Shanghai when the riot occurred at Nanking, on the 25th of last month. The men are so far from the river that a gun boat could only give them refuge, and there are passenger steamers going by

and stopping every day-
I telegraphed the following
answer to Consul Jones:
"Alliance necessary here-
"What are facts- How many
"gunboats at Chinkiang- Can
"not you send one to Nan-
"king- Can you reach Palos
"by telegraph- Think Palos
"can go"-
A few hours later I learned
by letter from Commander Mar-
shon, of the Palos, that she
was at Kinkiang and I tele-
graphed that fact to Con-
sul Jones, at once-
Last night I received the
following answer by tele-
graph from Consul Jones-
"Recent society Nanking
"openly menace officials- doubt
"power to protect- Swift"
[British man-of-war] "here-
"Indispensible- See Moberly"-
I have this morning seen

Mr Mobley, who is the pilot who took the Palos up river and his statements confirm my opinion that all that can be done is for Consul Jones to apply for the Palos to go to Nanking, or apply through the British Consul for a British gun boat -

Since writing the above the refugees from Soochow have arrived here - There are ten foreign [American] women, nine foreign children and about fifteen Chinese women and children - No foreign women or children have been left at Soochow - Four nuns who came down with the women, go back this afternoon the mission property is considered in

Danger -

There is reason to believe that these riots are the result of an insurrectionary movement by a Chinese secret political society, known as the Ko-Loa; which is believed to have large membership among the Chinese populace, and to extend throughout the Empire -

Gun boats are likely to be needed in this region for months to come, and the number on this naval station ought to be greatly increased -

I had the honor to send you the following telegram June 9th:

"Since last telegram French Mission twenty-miles

"from Chinkiang burned - on
"fifth two Englishmen murd-
"ered at town on Yangtze
"above Kinkiang - Seventh
"riot at Kinkiang - Eighth
"French Mission hundred
"miles from Shanghai de-
"stroyed - More gunboats
"wanted on station"

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Yours obedient servant
J. A. Leonard
Consul General

Can enclosure -

From the North China Daily News, June 6th 1891.

## THE TANYANG RIOTS.

We have received from Père Colombel, Curé of the Church of St. Joseph at Shanghai, the following particulars of the recent riots at Tanyang :—

Sunday, May 31st.—Whilst the procession of idols passed off without any outward incident at Chinkiang, thanks to the presence of the *Inconstant* and *Swift*, there were already rumours at Tanyang of the coming outbreak.

Monday, June 1st.—The Father in charge at Tanyang dispersed his scholars and the orphans under his charge among the Christian families in the surrounding country. The Chi-hsien was absent, being at Soochow on a visit to the Futai. In the afternoon a crowd began to surround the Mission buildings. A military mandarin, named Heang, came about four o'clock with some soldiers. Twice he succeeded in ejecting the crowd and closing the gates, but he was soon overpowered. As he was acting energetically, the crowd directed all their attacks at him, whilst the mission Father went about unmolested. At one time, indeed, when the Father interposed with a view to restraining those who were loudest in their denunciations of the mandarin, one of the rioters said, "I have nothing to do with you ; I want to settle with him" (the official). At five o'clock the rioters were evidently masters of the situation, and the mandarin urged the priest to retire to the Chi-hsien's *yamén*. To do so he had to pass through the crowd which filled the courtyard and the street. They looked at him with astonishment, but he was not even insulted. Then the besiegers proceeded very methodically to set fire to the church, the priest's residence, the boys' school and the other buildings. The orphanage being in close contact with houses not belonging to the mission, it was not set on fire, but it was demolished and entirely ruined. During the first few hours there was very little pillage. Sailors belonging to gunboats were even seen stopping the robbers and forcing them to throw their plunder into the flames. But when the fire had nearly burnt itself out there was a general rush. Beggars, opium smokers, boatmen and others all set to work to possess themselves of whatever was portable—half-burnt wood, stones, tiles, bricks, all were carried off.

At one end of the enclosure, which is a very large one, there is a cemetery in which it has been the custom for a very long time to inter Christians of the town and children of the orphanage. The rioters dug up the bones and heaped them together. They put the heads in a pile and dragged the mandarin Heang to the spot, hauling him along, it is said, by his queue. One poor skeleton, on which there still remained some flesh and a few shreds of clothing, was carried off and hung up in front of the priest's door, which looks out on the canal and a busy street. These outrageous doings were performed to the accompaniment of the usual calumnious and abusive shouts.

The Father was received in the *yamén* by the secretary of the absent Chi-hsien, and well treated. On the following morning he was put on board a junk, in company with two runners, and arrived at Chinkiang at noon.

Nothing was left standing in the enclosure—trees, bamboos, walls, even the hedge, were razed to the ground.

These details are furnished by letters dated Wednesday, June 1st. The priests at Chinkiang expressed themselves in fear for the safety of the smaller churches, seven in number, in the country round Tanyang. On Thursday at 5 p.m. a telegram arrived from Chinkiang, worded as follows :—"Tanyang campagne, églises, Chrétiens ruinés." Letters will no doubt furnish further details.

No. 131

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 23 1891
RECEIVED.

Consulate-General, U. S. A., Shanghai,
June 25th, 1891.

Mr Leonard
To the Department of State.

Ans July 27/91.
Copied July 27, 1891

SUBJECT:

Further Report as to the Yangtze Valley.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Statement of further riots and present condition.

Dr St Clair

Copy of letter to the Navy. Ack & file.

July 24/91

No. 131-

**Consulate-General, U. S. A.,**

June 25th, 1891.

Honorable William F. Wharton
*Assistant Secretary of State,*
*WASHINGTON, D. C.*

Sir:

I have the honor to make the following report as to the condition of affairs in the Yangtze Valley.

In my last report, as contained in my dispatch No. 130, of June 12th I referred to a riot at Wuhsueh, on the 5th instant, in which a Customs Officer and a missionary were killed. A concise and accurate account of the riot is given in dispatch No. 30, of June 18th, by Consul Andrews, in whose consular district Wuhsueh is, to the Department of State, which is forwarded by this mail.

In my dispatch No. 130 I report-

ed that a riot was anticipated at Soochow, a hundred miles inland from Shanghai, on the 9th or 10th instant. I have since learned that the riot was prevented by the energy of the local Chinese authorities.

I enclose a communication published in the North China Daily News of this place, of June 15th, giving an account of the affair. Rev. Dr. Davis, the writer, is a missionary of experience.

Since the forwarding of my despatch No. 130, news has been received here of a riot, on the 12th instant, at Wu-wey-chew, about thirty miles inland from Wuhu. The buildings of the Foreign Christian Missionary Society were destroyed, the missionaries having fled to Wuhu.

On the same day, at Wuchow, about twenty-five miles inland from Kiukiang, a riot started but was suppressed by the Chinese authorities. The missionaries, French Catholics, fled to Kiukiang. I think

the mission was not destroyed.

About the same time some twenty women of the China Inland Mission left their mission at Lakeitang about the same distance inland, and went to Hinkiang. Several returned in a few days. At first was threatened but prevented.

At Nantziang, twelve miles inland from Shanghai, at a mission in charge of Rev and Mrs. C. E. Brown, of the American Southern Methodist Church, placards were posted and threats made of killing the Christians and destroying the mission. Mr and Mrs Brown came to Shanghai, where she is still staying, Mr Brown having gone back for a few days to look after the church.

I notified the Taotai of Shanghai, under whose jurisdiction Nantziang is, and called on him

for the protection of lives and property - He promptly replied informing me that he had directed the local authorities to protect the missionaries and find and punish the persons posting placards or making threats -

On the night of Saturday, the 20th instant, I was informed that placards had been posted at Hangchow, on the coast, about 120 miles from Shanghai, threatening the killing of the missionaries and the destruction of the missions, on Monday, the 22nd, which was a great feast day - I was told that the missionaries, American and British, had held a meeting and applied to the Taotai [Governor], at Hangchow, for protection, but I did not know that they had, as they should have done, made application to U.S. Consul Fowler at Ningpo, within whose jurisdiction they

are. I was told that missionary women and children had left Hangchow for Shanghai. It was after eleven o'clock at night that I got at the facts so far as they could be ascertained here, too late to telegraph, but the next morning I telegraphed the facts to the Viceroy at Nanking, telling him that protection was required for lives and property, and at the same time telegraphed to Consul Fowler.

The same evening I received a telegram, in answer, from the Viceroy saying that he, at once "tele-
"graphed to Governor Dzong of
"Chekiang to immediately instruct
"the local authorities, civil and
"military, to make strict and
"careful preparations for protec-
"tion, to investigate in every direction
"and arrest the authors of the
"anonymous placards."

The next morning I received

the following further telegram from the viceroy:

"The Governor "of Chekiang, in reply to my dis- "patch, telegraphs that he has in- "structed the local authorities, both "civil and military, to adopt "strict measures to extend pro- "tection, and for the apprehen- "sion of all riotous characters; "and that he has sent the same "instructions to each district "within his jurisdiction."

I also received, the same even- ing, a telegram, in answer, from Consul Fowler stating that he and the British Consul at Ching- po had, on receipt of my tele- gram, sent a joint telegram to the Governor at Hangchow de- manding protection for the lives and property of foreigners there.

A telegram was received by them the next day from the Governor saying that he "had

The following further telegram
from the Governor:

"The Governor
"of Kilkenny, is glad to say that
"he has telegraphed that the Lord
"Lieutenant the local authorities have
"paid our application, & asked
"strict measures to relieve the
"distress, and for the application
"also of all private charities;
"and that he has sent the same
"information to each Baronial
"committee in Kilkenny."

Later on, receiving the same
day, a telegram in answer from
Daniel Hurley, Esq., that he
and the Baronial Committee of Ballin-
ka had, on receipt of our tele-
gram, sent a joint telegram to
the Commissioner of Strategem Re-
questing protection for the lives
and property of Barrington there.
A telegram was received by
them the next day from the
Commissioner saying that he "had

"ordered the Chinese civil and "military mandarins to protect "property and life", and "shall "order them again to protect "carefully.

So far as I have been able to learn, the local authorities have, as yet, succeeded in preventing any outbreak at Hangchow by guarding the missions and watching the populace. I do not think the missionary women left Hangchow.

Ichang, a port on the Yangtze, 400 miles farther up than Hankow, has been threatened with disturbance for some weeks past. It is a difficult place for gunboats to reach and there is but little chance of giving protection to foreigners there.

On the 16th instant I received the following telegram from Consul Andrews, of Hankow, within whose jurisdiction Ichang

"Perhaps the Chinese will see
"Christian principles & practice
"practically and say, "what
"make they again & practice it
"carefully."

So far as I have been able to
learn, the Local authorities have
not, as yet, succeeded in persuading
any outsiders at Hongkong to
practically the principles and work
of the Religious. I do not
think the missionary movement
left Hongkong.

Leaving Hongkong on the Tuesday
we made further of the Hong
Kong, Canton Railway with
Mr. Jones for some weeks but
it is difficult for us to go
back & work and there is but
little chance of giving Pentecostal
to Foreigners there.

On the 18th instant I received
the following telegram from
Consul Graham of Hankow,
within where invitation they

is:-

"Increased uneasiness Ichang. "Am asked by Commissioner here "if Bisper don't go, will you "send Palos."

The U.S.S. Palos was at the time lying at Kiukiang repairing her boilers.

I saw the French Consul General here, who consulted the French Admiral, and the same day I telegraphed the following answer to Consul Andrews:

"I can not direct Palos. In-"form Commander of facts. French "Consul General think Bisper "can go".

The Bisper started for Ichang. I have not learned whether she reached there.

The North China Daily News, published here, of the 23rd, has a communication from Hankow in which it is stated that two recent attempts at riots at

"Instead of commissions being
"given only by Commissions from
"the higher Powers we will pass
"and Orders."

The U.S.S. Tahoma was at the
time lying at Hinchinbrook ready
for Orders.

Upon the Strike Consul
General Ker, who accompanied the
Chinese Admiral, and the Com-
Dr Tillinghast the following
Answer to Consul Mahoney:

"I am not giving Orders to
"your Commander of Pacific Squad-
"ron, I know Admiral Kirkpatrick
"and Admiral Miantonomoh
"Good Bye."

The Chinese attacks for Deser-
tions and Losses inflicted on the
Pirates there.

The North China Daily News
published on the 29th Jan
a correspondence from Newchow
in which it is stated that two
mandarins attempted at night at

Zehang have been suppressed, but the foreigners there are apprehensive of trouble occurring at any time -

At Shanghai there is, just now, no outward appearance of trouble, but the police and volunteers are kept in constant readiness and it is felt that, especially in the French settlement and at the French mission near the settlement, any trivial occurrence may precipitate a conflict between the Chinese and foreigners -

The situation throughout the Yangtze valley is of greater quietness than a few weeks ago, but reports are coming here almost daily, of threats of disturbance at different places. The ports are kept quiet by the presence of foreign gun boats - Nobody doubts that but for the presence of these boats there would be no security for the lives or property of for-

eigners anywhere in this part of China.

It is certain that there is now a revival of the anti-foreign feeling that has always actuated the mass of the people of China, and that foreigners, and especially missionaries, not only in this region, but probably everywhere in the empire, who have always been very much in the situation of the frontier settlers in America, surrounded by Indians apparently peaceable, but at any time liable to massacre them, are, and will be for some time to come, exposed to more than their former danger.

It is said by intelligent Chinese and believed by foreigners generally, that the recent riots have been instigated by a secret society called the Ko Lao. The membership of the society is believed to be general among the people

[illegible] [illegible] in this part of China.

It is evident that there is some remnant of the anti-foreign feeling that has always existed in the minds of the people of China, and that foreigners, and especially missionaries, not only in this region, but throughout the country, are thus always liable to be accused of the destruction of the property either in churches or, accompanied by indecent exposure, actually burned; but at any time liable to massacre them, too, and until the last some time to come, subject to more than that foreigner.

It is said by intelligent Chinese and believed by foreigners generally, that the recent riots have been instigated by a secret society called the [illegible]. The membership of the society is believed to be general among the people.

and to include many officials. Its principal objects are believed to be the overthrow of the present Manchu Dynasty and the expulsion of foreigners.

It is also claimed by intelligent Chinese and believed by many of the foreigners best informed as to Chinese affairs, that the instigators of the present troubles are attacking foreigners for the purpose of embroiling the Chinese government with foreign nations and thus creating a revolution. This theory seems to me far-fetched, but is quite generally believed by foreigners whose opinions are worthy of respect.

It is also claimed that the riots have been the result of dissatisfaction of the Ko Lao Society with the Viceroy of the Provinces of Kiangsu, Kiangsi and Anwhei, within which provinces the riots have nearly all occurred.

The story is that Viceroy Tseng, who died a few months ago, had been paying the Society, which consists largely of discharged soldiers, 50,000 taels a month, to keep them quiet; that after his death and the appointment of Shen as acting Viceroy, a continuance of the blackmail was demanded of him; he demurred but was induced to pay. He was followed by Liu, the present Viceroy who not only refused to be blackmailed but has been discharging many useless officers, and the riots have been gotten up to embarrass him and procure his removal.

Either of these theories of the reasons for the riots may be true, but I have little faith in the ability of any foreigner, even those who have lived here for years, to get at the motives

The story is that Dickinson
Jenny, with his 3 first wives
go, had been frozen to the ca-
ship while small boats brought of
Sharbourg soldiers, so one took
a month, & said that some people
that after his death was not to
affectionate & show as Dickinson
believed, & questions were of the
theatrical was however of
Dickinson; he married but was re-
fused & died. It was following
by this, the funeral Dickinson
wife not only refused to
theatrically but has been ac-
cordingly [illegible] [illegible] affection
and the night there been so
he left to [illegible] [illegible] and
procure his removal.

Either of these theories of the
reason for the night burial is
true, but I have little faith
in the validity of any theories,
since there seems there being been
for years, & yet not the question

of Chinese action in such matters.

The Chinese authorities, in most places, appear to be trying, in good faith, to restrain the people and protect foreigners, but no one has much faith in their ability to do so unaided by the presence of foreign power.

The Emperor and viceroys have issued strong proclamations for the preservation of peace and protection of foreigners; but the question does not seem to be so much as to the intentions of the Chinese authorities as it is of their ability to governes their people; and that is exceedingly doubtful.

It is necessary for foreign nations to protect their own people in China.

Foreigners at the ports on the Yangtze, seven or more in number, are safe only with foreign gunboats at the ports.

The leading nations should arrange for the protection of the Yangtze.

There ought to be at least one foreign gun boat constantly at every port for months to come, and a man-of-war of each of the leading nations at Shanghai.

The United States Consulate General at this place includes besides other documents and property, a Land Office in which are recorded the deeds of about a third of the real estate of the settlement.

In case of a riot here there would be no certainty of protection of these premises in the absence of an American man-of-war.

There are now only three warships on the United States Asiatic Station; the Monocacy at Yokohama, the Alliance at Shang-

The Lodging Indians should ex-
pect for the protection of the
Township.

There ought to be at least one
Journey you and carefully at
every Post for months to come
and a man of one of each of
the Lodging Indians at Stoney
Mts.

The Mounted Police should
remain at this place in order
locate other Reservations and that
only a few Officers are entitled
are needed to hold up a show
a thing of the real worth of
the country.

In case of a raid there other
would be no authority of Gov-
ernment Officers Commission in the
absence of one Commissioner Com-
of Law.

There are now only three Com-
missioners in the Lodge Stoney Mountain
Stations the Commissioner at Fort
Calgary the Williams at Stoney

hai and the Palos, patrolling the Yangtze river, now at Kiukiang. Most of the time during the few years previous to the occurrence of the recent riots, there has been no United States warship in Chinese waters.

The United States has a large proportion of the missionaries who own a considerable part of the missionary property, and at Shanghai a large amount of property is owned by American business houses, and more or less at other ports.

Therefore, the United States has not only failed to protect its citizens in China, but has left them to the protection of other nations.

The number of ships of war on this station should be very much increased.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,
J. A. Leonard,
Consul General.

/One Enclosure

No. 132.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 31 1891
RECEIVED.

Consular Bur
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July 31/91
OHW

**Consulate-General, U. S. A., Shanghai,**

July 3rd, 1891.

Aug 3/91.

Mr.

To the **Department of State.**

Copied August 3 1891

SUBJECT:

Condition of China.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Reports of further outbreaks.

No. 132

**Consulate-General, U. S. A.,**

July 3rd, 1891.

Honorable William F. Wharton
Assistant Secretary of State,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to make the following further report as to the condition of affairs in China:

Quiet is preserved at the ports on the Yangtze river where foreign gun boats are stationed, but the foreigners at all the ports, get such information as satisfies them that only the continued presence of the gun boats prevents outbreaks.

There are still occasional reports of disturbances in the interior; and especially of hostility to French Catholic missions-

News has been received here that on the 24th of June, a French Catholic mission at Hai Meng, at the mouth of the Yangtze river, forty-seven miles from Shanghai, was attacked by the Chinese and a chapel torn down. There were no foreign priests at the place, the mission and orphanage being in charge of native christians.

News was received here yesterday, that on the evening of the 29th of June, at Yau Kao, another small place near the mouth of the Yangtze, a riot took place in which a French Catholic mission was plundered and the father in charge, the only foreigner there, was driven out of the place.

It is also reported that near Fuchow, on the Yangtze river this side of Kiukiang, four small chapels have been destroyed within a few days.

It is also reported that the Lazarists expect daily, to hear of the destruction of their mission at Nanchang fu, the capital of Kiangsi, on the Poyang Lake, in the interior from Kiukiang.

I have received no official information from Canton, but the newspapers report that threatening placards have been posted there; additional Chinese soldiers have been put on guard at the bridge between Shameen, the foreign quarter, and the native city; the Chinese authorities have advised foreigners to keep out of the native city, and a British warship has been sent up there from Hong Kong, which will probably issue orders.

It is evident that the country is in a disturbed condition, and it is believed that it is likely to be so for months to come.

I have not considered it necessary to telegraph these occurrences to you, as I did in case of the earlier outbreaks, but will do so should any great disturbance or loss of life occur.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. A. Leonard
Consul General.

No. 133.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 17 1891
RECEIVED.

**Consulate-General, U. S. A.,**
Shanghai, July 10th, 1891.

Mr Leonard
To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

The value of the tael and Mexican dollar -

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Acknowledging the receipt of Department's dispatch No. 40, of May 27th, in reference to the Treasury Department telegraphing the value of the tael and Mexican dollar -

The value of the bid was three
cents dollar -

Returning the receipt of
Superintendent Lighthouse etc. 4th
of Nov 1871, in reference to the
Treasury Department telegraphing
the value of the bid was three
cents dollar -

No. 133.

**Consulate-General, U. S. A.,**

Shanghai, July 10th, 1891.

Honorable William F. Wharton

*Assistant Secretary of State,*

*WASHINGTON, D. C.*

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's dispatch No. 40 of May 27th, informing me that the Treasury Department has consented to telegraph to this Consulate General the value of the tael and Mexican dollar as soon as announced by the Director of the Mint, and transmitting the dispatch of the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject.

I will correspond with the Consuls and arrange for notifying them, by telegraph or mail, as may be advisable.

I received the rate by telegraph

from the Treasury Department for the first time, on the first day of this month, and have notified the various Consuls by mail, but I think those consulates doing considerable invoice business should be notified from here by telegraph.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient servant
J. N. Leonard,
Consul General.

No. 134.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 17 1891
RECEIVED

**Consulate-General, U. S. A.,**

Shanghai, July 10th, 1891.

Mr Denny,

To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

Cable dispatches as to riots.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Acknowledging receipt of Department dispatch No. 41, of June 3rd.

No. 134

**Consulate-General, U. S. A.,**

Shanghai, July 10th, 1891.

Honorable William F. Wharton

*Assistant Secretary of State,*

*WASHINGTON, D. C.*

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch No. 41, of June 3rd, acknowledging the receipt of cable dispatches in relation to riots in China, and stating that the messages have been referred to the Secretary of the Navy.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
J. A. Leonard,
Consul General.

98

No. 135

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 17 1891
RECEIVED.

July 13th 1891

United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. J. A. Lemon Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:— Accounts and returns

File

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Transmitting Accounts & Returns for quarter ending June 30th

No. 135

# United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, July 13th 1891

Hon. Wm F. Wharton

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith my accounts and returns for the quarter ending June 30th 1891.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. N. Leonard.
Consul General.

List of Inclosures –

1. Miscellaneous Expense account
2. Clerk-hire account
3. Digest of invoice Book
4. Arrivals and departures

of American vessels
5. Declared Exports
6. Record of Notarial Services
7. Aggregate return of Fees
8. Deceased American citizens
9. Summary of Consular Business.
10. Marshal account
11. Interpreter's account
12. Marshal's return

(Form No. 121.)

NAMES of all Deceased American Citizens, including Seamen or Mariners, together with the value of the personal effects belonging to them, and taken possession of by, or deposited with J. N. Leonard, U. S. Consul at Shanghai China from April 1st to June 30 1891, inclusive.

| DATE OF DECEASE. | | NAME OF PERSON. | OF WHAT PLACE A NATIVE OR RESIDENT. | IF A SEAMAN, TO WHAT VESSEL BELONGING. | WHERE DECEASED. | VALUE OF EFFECTS. | DISPOSITION MADE THEREOF. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| April | 1st | Jaques Ruddan | Germany | Citizen | Shanghai | Little value | Given to his housekeeper. |
| May | 31st | Edward J. Brandon | U.S. | " | " | | Not yet sold |

J. N. Leonard
U. S. Consul General.

U. S. Consulate Gen'l
Shang Hai China

Durand Am. Citizen

Quarter Ending
June 30th 1891

Inclosure No. 8
In Dispatch No. 135

X.

No. 136

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 17 1891
RECEIVED

**Consulate-General, U. S. A.,**

July 14th, 1891.

File

Mr. J. A. Leonard,

To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

Accounts and Returns

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Second Quarter 1891.

No. 136

**Consulate-General, U. S. A.,**

July 14th, 1891.

Honorable Wm. J. Wharton

*Assistant Secretary of State,*

*WASHINGTON, D. C.*

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith Said Account for the quarter ending June 30th 1891. To balance this account I have drawn on the Hon Secretary of State, in the usual manner, my draft for four hundred and fifty five 89/100 ($455.89/100) U.S. Currency and one hundred and eighty seven 50/100 ($187.50) dollars U.S. Currency for rent of Consulate General, and rent of Jail.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant

J. A. Seguerado,

Consul General

T. M.

No. 137

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 17 1891
RECEIVED.

File

**Consulate-General, U. S. A.,**

July 14th, 1891.

Mr. J. A. Lemard

To the **Department of State.**

Rent & Miscellaneous Account

SUBJECT:

Draft for same & Account enclosed.
Second Quarter 1891.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS: Not enclosed

As above.

I.T.M.

No. 137.

**Consulate-General, U. S. A.,**

July 14th, 1890.

Honorable Wm. F. Wharton

*Assistant Secretary of State,*

*WASHINGTON, D. C.*

Sir:

To balance my Rent & Miscellaneous Account for the quarter ending June 30th 1890. I have drawn on the Hon. Secretary of State my Draft for one thousand and eighty three 57/100 ($1083.57/100) dollars — U.S. Currency, and requested the Department of Justice to pay the Draft for the Rent of the Consular Buildings as explained in my letter to the Department.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Jyet. Lombard,

Consul General.

Recd

No. 137 20

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 17 1891
RECEIVED

**Consulate-General, U. S. A.,**

Shanghai, July 17th, 1891.

Mr Leonard

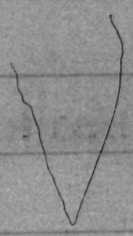
To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

Condition of the Yangtze Valley

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Further report as to riots and condition of affairs -



No. 137-7

**Consulate-General, U. S. A.,**

Shanghai, July 17th, 1891.

Honorable William F. Wharton

*Assistant Secretary of State,*

*WASHINGTON, D. C.*

Sir:

I have the honor to make the following further report as to the condition of affairs in the Yangtze valley.

The Shanghai newspapers of the 7th and 8th of July stated that riots were attempted on the 25th and 26th of June, by the Chinese, at Tsingkiangpu and Huaian-fu, about ten miles south of Tsing-Kiangpu, both on the Grand Canal, but were suppressed by the local Chinese authorities who were prompt and active.

About the same time there were riots in the interior south of Hankiang, but probably not

serious except at Tuchu-fu where the mob wrecked an out building and plundered the priests residence and the church, but did not destroy the buildings-

I had an interview, yesterday, with Rev. Charles A. Killie, a missionary of the American Presbyterian church who, with his wife and a Chinese man-servant, left his mission at Ichow-fu, in the Province of Shantung, about three hundred miles south-west of Chefoo on the first of July and arrived at Shanghai on the 12th of July.

They came across the country by cart through Shantung, a distance of 160 miles, and found the natives friendly and had no trouble till they reached Teing-kiang-fu, the place mentioned above as the scene of an incipient riot a few days before- Then they took a native house boat to come

[illegible] [illegible] - for
[illegible] the most [illegible] on out
building and planting the finest
residence and the closest, but
he not having the building-
[illegible] an interesting photography
with [illegible] of the
[illegible] of the [illegible]
Presbyterian school [illegible] with
the night and a [illegible] man-
and left the [illegible] of [illegible]
for in the [illegible] of [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
and of [illegible] on the [illegible] of
July and arriving at [illegible]
on the 12th of July.

They came across the country
by road through [illegible],
[illegible] of 100 miles, and found
the [illegible] friendly and [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] - for, the [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] in the [illegible] of an [illegible]
[illegible] a few days before - [illegible] they
[illegible] a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

the rest of the distance by the Grand Canal. Soon after getting in the boat, while stopping for the night, several attempts to mob them were made by Chinese, but were prevented by Chinese soldiers. Mr. Killie considers that he and his wife were in great danger of losing their lives by the mob at this point. They were followed for two days, coming down the Canal, by natives calling them vile names and threatening to kill them. Word seems to have been passed along by boatmen, from place to place, that they were coming. But they were not again attacked.

This statement gives some confirmation to the opinion reported to in my previous dispatches, that there is a gang of boatmen along the Grand Canal, engaged in stirring up opposition to foreigners, and are liable to

create riots at any time -

I have heard of no actual rioting since that at Ichu-fu referred to on the second page of this dispatch -

The correspondence in the Shanghai newspapers from places in the Yangtze valley shows that the opinion of foreigners is that quiet is maintained in most places by the presence of foreign gun boats and the vigilance of the Chinese local authorities - Threats of rioting are frequent in various places

It is feared that there will be disturbances at several places where thousands of the Literary Class of Chinese will assemble about the middle of September and spend several days at the government examinations - They are the class most active in arousing opposition to foreigners -

[illegible] risk at every time.

I have heard of instances of risk being since that at Shanghai, for no longer to mention recent happenings, [illegible].

The correspondence from the Albany has brought from Shanghai to the Hongkong Daily Press shows that the opinions of foreigners in that port is unanimously in favor of the [illegible] the presence of foreigners gives them and the injustice of the Chinese local authorities. Threats of trial are frequent in Chinese places.

It is hoped that there will be distinctness of assured [illegible] where thousands of the military [illegible] of Chinese will assemble about the vicinity of Shanghai, and cause serious loss at the government concessions. They are the place most [illegible] to be passing of [illegible] to foreigners.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. Leonard,

Consul General.

N.

No. 138

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
AUG 17 1891
RECEIVED.

Note Prob. deaths.

CONSULAR BUREAU.
NOTED AND PUBLISHED.

**Consulate-General, U. S. A.,**

Shanghai, July 17, 1891

Mr Leonard

To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

Reports the deaths of U.S. citizens in Shanghai.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

James Ruddon
William Abram Burr
Edward F. Brandon.

No. 138

**Consulate-General, U. S. A.,**

July 17, 1891.

Honorable William F. Wharton

*Assistant Secretary of State,*

*WASHINGTON, D. C.*

Sir: I have to report the following deaths of United States citizens which have occurred in Shanghai.

✓ James Ruddan, died April 1st, 1891 aged 52 years. The deceased was a naturalized citizen and had resided in China for many years. Nothing was found among his effects to show that he had relatives or friends in America.

✓ William Abram Burr, died April 22nd, 1891 aged 55 years. He left a widow and daughter here.

✓ Edward F. Brandon died May 31st, 1891, aged 47 years. From a letter to a friend in Shanghai Brandon wrote as follows shortly before his death.

"If

"If you want you can write to William A. Abbott U.S.A. at Andover Mass.

I have the honor to be
Sir:
Your obedient servant
J. A. Leonard.
Consul General

Telegram

Shanghai, July 20. 1891.

July 22/91

No. 3.

# CABLE MESSAGE.

## THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

All CABLE MESSAGES received for transmission must be written on the Message Blanks provided by this Company for that purpose, under and subject to conditions printed thereon, and on the back hereof, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message.

THOS. T. ECKERT, General Manager. NORVIN GREEN, President.

| NUMBER | SENT BY | REC'D BY | No. OF WORDS | FROM |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 Ny 02 | | | 47 | Shanghai |

DEPARTMENT OF STATE JUL 20 1891 RECEIVED

Received at 740am July 20 1891

To Secretary Wharton Washington

Shanghai taoti informs me that Chinese merchants bearing Chinese passports July vised by me have not been allowed to land in Sanfrancisco and requested me to telegraph requesting they be allowed to pass I have vised twenty nine such passports this year Leonard

Dr St. Clair
~~Mr Cuddee~~

No. 139-

Consular Rec
Ack. & file
WHW

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE
SEP 16 1891

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai July 20th, 1891.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 31 1891
RECEIVED.

File

Mr Leonard

To the Department of State.

SUBJECT:

Letters from Missionaries to Consul General-

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Transmitting copies of letters from Missionaries at Soochow and Hangchow in reference to action of Consul General in relation to threatened riots-

No. 139-

**Consulate-General, U. S. A.,**

Shanghai, July 20th, 1894.

Honorable William F. Wharton,

*Assistant Secretary of State,*

*WASHINGTON, D. C.*

Sir:

Referring to my dispatch to the Department of State No. 130, of June 12th, in which I reported the threatened riot at Soochow, and my action in connection therewith, I have the honor to transmit, enclosed, for the information of the Department, a copy of a letter received from Rev. Dr. J. W. Davis, in behalf of the Missionaries there, expressing their appreciation of my action in the matter -

Referring, also, to my dispatch to the Department of State No. 131, of June 25th, in which I reported the threatened riot at Hangchow, and my action in connection there-

with, I have the honor to transmit, enclosed, a copy of a letter received from Rev. R. B. Lancaster in behalf of the Missionaries there, expressing their appreciation of my action in that matter.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. A. Leonard,
Consul General.

2 Enclosures.
No. 1. Copy of letter from Rev. Dr. Davis.
No. 2. Copy of letter from Rev. R. B. Lancaster.

Enclosure No. 1.
Copy of letter from Rev. Dr. Davis.

Soochow, July 2nd 1891

Hon. J. H. Leonard
U. S. A. Consul General, Shanghai.
My Dear Sir.

Allow me to thank you for the care and watchfulness that you have shown recently in giving warning by telegraph of the danger that threatened foreign missionaries in this interior city, Soochow. I speak on behalf of myself and also represent the feelings of all the American missionaries in this city. On Wednesday, June 10th a mob of hundreds of people surrounded the American Methodist mission and nothing but the prompt and severe punishment inflicted by the Mandarins prevented the destruction of thirty or thirty-five thousand dollars' worth of property. As the women and children were out of the way owing to

your faithful warning, we men were more calm and able to guard the property. The question of personal danger to ourselves was serious, but as we had only to do our duty and leave the result to God, we were not greatly concerned about ourselves. I again emphasize the fact that removing the women and children was a great help to us because it took away the chief anxiety and left us free to take such steps as were needed to save the property. It was saved, as you know, and at the present writing the city is quiet.

Very respectfully yours

John M. Daves.

Your faithful mourning, we have
more than other had with the good
the Parliament. The question of Par-
ment Bangor is overshadowing every
thing, but as we had only a
to our duty and leave the result
to God, we have had great encour-
agement and assistance. Express our
thanks the good that morning to
women and children have a great
help to us because it took away
the relief anxiety and left us free
to talk much edifying as were needed
to pass the Parliament. All hail we
ad, as you know, and at the present
meeting the only is quiet.

Very respectfully yours

John Williams.

Enclosure No. 2 -
Copy of letter from Revs. R. C. Lancaster.

Hangchow, China July 6th 1891.

To the
Hon. J. A. Leonard,
U. S. Consul Genl, Shanghai -
Dear Sir -

We have heard from you and more especially from Mr. Fowler, Consul at Ningpo, of the care and labor which you took in order to insure our safety at Hangchow. Will you let me, on behalf of our whole mission express to you our thanks -

I know Sir that to earnest men there is no reward comparable to the sense of having done their duty - But it is at least suitable for us who have received a benefit to acknowledge our obligation -

I know that there are rights which as citizens we can claim - But you have not only been just

You have been kind. And for this reason I, in the name of my colleagues here, thank you for this service.

At present all is quiet here. But the officials have relaxed nothing of their vigilance. We have been requested to be careful how we appear on the streets, and how we open our chapels especially at the time of the examinations, i.e. in September. This shows that they are apprehensive, and we know that placards appeared again not many days ago. But with the officials so active as they are now, we fear no danger unless the disturbance is much more deep seated than has yet appeared.

I am, Sir, on behalf of our mission,

Very truly yours,

R. B. Lancaster.

Now then boys, hold - hard for
that, I want to be the cause of my
colleagues here, thank goes for this
service.

It proved all is quite true - that
the officials have relaxed nothing
of their vigilance. We have been
requested to be careful how we
deface our old clothes, and how
we deface our clothes generally
at the time of the examination
i.e. in detection. This shows that
they are exceptionally on their
that detected officers regard not
merely day-dreams but make the if
difficult to notice as they are very
we have no doubt, under the de-
liberate in respect, there but such
time the act of deface.

Now, Sir, on behalf of our
[illegible]

Henry Humphreys
Walter Lamacoe.

No. 140.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 31 1891
RECEIVED.

Consulate-General, U. S. A.,

Shanghai July 21st, 1891.

Mr Leonard

To the Department of State.

Fourth of July at Shanghai.

SUBJECT:

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Newspaper accounts of Celebration of the Fourth of July.

No. 140.

**Consulate-General, U. S. A.,**

Shanghai, July 21st, 1891.

Honorable William F. Horton

Assistant Secretary of State,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit, enclosed, extracts from the North China Daily News, and the Shanghai Mercury, both published in Shanghai, giving accounts of the celebration of the Fourth of July at this port.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. Leonard,

Consul General.

2 Enclosures

No. 1 - Extract from North China Daily News.

No 2 - Extracts from Shanghai Mercury.

Enclosure No. 1 –
From the North China Daily News
July 6th 1891 –

## THE FOURTH OF JULY AT SHANGHAI.

A Japanese contemporary announced the other day that the Fourth of July, Saint Patrick and Queen Victoria were three of the greatest men who ever lived! Who can wonder, then, at the universal honour paid by Americans to their country's most remarkable child? He has had birthdays ever since 1776 and is still alive and flourishing. Those who have observed the manners and customs of Shanghai will agree that it is a place in which most people take kindly to the celebration of birthdays. Therefore it was to be expected that Saturday, which happened to be the Fourth of July, 1891, should be observed here as a day of rejoicing; and so it was, as the following account will show.

From 11.30 till noon Consul-General and Mrs. Leonard received their compatriots and all visitors of other nationalities who chose to assist at the Consulate. At noon the formal "exercises" began in the court room, which was prettily decorated with plants fnd flags, but was rather uncomfortably crowded for a July day. The proceedings began with a comprehensive prayer by the Rev. Mr. Thompson, and then came Capt. J. P. Roberts' reading of that fine old Declaration of Independence, than which there is probably extant no combination of words more instinct with the fervour of patriotism and love of freedom. A patriotic glee by four gentlemen followed, and then Consul-General Leonard delivered the following admirable address, which was greeted with frequent applause:—

Fellow citizens and friends—

The poet Halleck, in one of his characteristic descriptions, says of the people of Connecticut, as might be said of those of any other state:—

"They love their land because it is their own,
"And scorn to give aught other reason why."

The sentiment may not be the most noble form of patriotism, but it commends itself by its candid fidelity to human nature.

Who does not pity the man so countryless as to have lost pride in his nation, or so mean-spirited as to either apologise for his own nationality or ape any other?

As Americans gathered under our "flowery flag," recalling with pride the parent land beyond the seas, remembering with affection the old folks and friends at home, we may well "rejoice and be glad" in the fate or fortune which has given us a share, however unimportant, in a country such as ours.

It is difficult, perhaps impossible, to realise now, as citizens of one of the most successful nations of all history, how much is implied in our annual custom of recalling the day that marks the establishment of our nationality; how great the difference between that fourth of July and the fourth of July that we commemorate.

How doubtful was the future of the new nation on that day; how strangely successful has been its past, as seen to-day!

In the year 1776 a continent lay undeveloped. The fullness of time had come for determining its form of government. The men upon whom devolved the shaping of its institutions—"the men of '76"—had a farseeing sagacity that deeply impresses those who in these days read, carefully, the history of those days.

Most sagacious of all was their faith in the then visionary scheme of republican government.

It was a bold act to create a nation; it was far bolder to make that nation a republic.

They laid on the shores of that continent, the foundations of a popular government. They laid them wide and deep and strong; and wise as they were, "they builded better than they knew."

Nature had provided for the home of those free institutions, a vast country of marvellous resources. He would be a rash man who should attempt to divide accurately between the results of the great physical advantages and the influence of the novel political systems in promoting the prosperity that has, so far, favoured that new nation in a new land. Who shall say how much we owe to the Declaration of Independence and how much to our great and rich territory: how much to the constitution of the United States and how much to the steam engine.

During the years, the changes inevitable, from year to year, in all governments, have been in ours, in the two directions of fuller representation of the people and increased authority of the government.

The stability of the government has grown with the expansion of the country, and on that great field of its operation the republic has demonstrated that a government by the people has the greatest strength and power of self preservation; that the freest may be, at the same time, the strongest of governments.

And the republic has not lived for itself alone, but for all the world.

The history of other nations since its establishment has shown that their changes in political sentiment and in the forms of government have been, generally, in the direction of Republicanism.

That most of the governments of the world will be republican a century or two hence is no more improbable than it was, a century and a half ago, that more than a score of them should now be republics.

In again avowing our allegiance to our country and its institutions, we may do so with continued satisfaction with its past and renewed faith in its future.

The "Star Spangled Banner" was then sung by the quartette, and the President gracefully dismissed the guests to the refreshments which awaited them, the Town Band, stationed in another part of the building, meanwhile playing appropriate airs, while there was nothing dry about the way in which *Hail Columbia!* was toasted by all present.

In the afternoon Captain McCurley and the wardroom officers of the U.S.S. *Alliance* gave a most delightful dance on board their ship, which was beautifully decorated with flags and flowers, the guns being removed, and the deck smoothed and chalked, and everything possible done to make those invited, which included the leading residents of

Shanghai of all nationalities and the officers of all the men-of-war in harbour, happy and comfortable. While dancing went on on deck and conversation on the poop, the ladies were being entertained in the captain's cabin, and the gentlemen down below, and the health of the Great Republic was ensured for generations, if libations could ensure it. The music was entrusted to the capable hands of the Town Band, conducted by Chevalier Vela. As the shades of evening fell, lighted Chinese and Japanese lanterns took the place of the flags with which she had previously been dressed, and for a little while the guests as they left her side looked back on one of the prettiest spectacles that can be seen, a man-of-war illuminated. It was a charming *fête* charmingly carried out.

Enclosure No. 2 -
From the Shanghai Mercury,
July 4th 1891 -

## FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATIONS.

The anniversary of the day on which American Independence was declared was held as usual as a general holiday by all classes of Americans in Shanghai. All the men-of-war in the harbour were dressed, each having the Stars and Stripes at the main, and the French Mail boat, and some other merchant vessels made a similar display. The auspicious day was celebrated at the American Consulate-General in the customary manner, but the arrangements were on an unusually grand scale, and the proceedings, somehow, were more natural and unconstrained than is generally the case in connection with such functions; everybody seemed thoroughly at home, and though the Court-room, where the programme was carried out, was rather warm and overcrowded, the greatest good humour prevailed and the general verdict expressed was that to-day's celebration was one of the most successful ever held in Shanghai. The assembly was a very large one and included not only Americans, but people of all nationalities represented in Shanghai, the ladies happily mustering in unusual force. The room was prettily decorated with flags and flowers, and reflected great credit on the Committee whose painstaking to secure the comfort of the visitors was on every side apparent. During the morning Mr. Leonard was waited upon and received the congratulations of several members of the Consular Body. At 11.30 a.m. the Town Band under Chev. Vela, who were stationed in the verandah along the front of the premises, struck up a selection of lively patriotic airs, which agreeably brought matters up to the hour announced for the opening of the exercises,—12 o'clock. Punctually at the time mentioned Consul-General Leonard took the chair, supported on his right by Captain McCurley of the *Alliance*, and on his left by Mr. J. G. Purdon, Chairman of the Municipal Council.

The Rev. Mr. Thompson opened the proceedings with prayer, after which four gentlemen sang a patriotic glee. Captain John Roberts then read the Declaration of Independence, which was received with great cheering, and when silence was again restored, Mr. Leonard rose and said:—

"The Star-spangled Banner" was then sung by the four gentlemen who contributed a musical item earlier in the day, and Mr. Leonard having in a neatly turned little address thanked the visitors for their attendance, which he said was more or less a matter of duty on the part of the Americans, but was entirely a matter of courtesy so far as representatives of other nationalites were concerned, the proceedings were adjourned to other rooms in the Consulate where a liberal supply of refreshments was provided for everybody.

"The Glorious Fourth" was also fittingly celebrated by the U. S. S. *Alliance*, Captain McCurley and his gallant officers dispensing most graceful and lavish hospitalities to guests representing every nation under the sun. The ship was most tastefully decorated and up to the time we went to press dancing was still in full swing.

From the Shanghai Mercury,
July 6th 1891.

## THE "FOURTH" ON BOABD THE U.S.S. "ALLIANCE."

The Fourth of July of '91 will long be remembered by those who were fortunate enough to be present at the reception given by Captain McCurley and officers of the *Alliance* in commemoration of the day, and as the genial Captain himself puts it "in return for the many hospitalities we have received in Shanghai," as being a red letter day in the chronicles of festivity in these waters. The honours of the ship were done on a really magnificent scale. She is a choice vessel for such a purpose, with a long clear sweep of deck that looks as if it were primarily constructed for dancing. The afternoon, too, was a beautiful one, as bright as possible, and not too warm, the coolness being further increased by the awning spread along overhead, and all these inducements to enjoyment, added to the music of the Town Band, stationed forward, the sunlit river, and the general abandonment to pleasure in which Americans the world over indulge on "the Fourth"

x x x x x x x x x

rendered the temptation thrust upon the guests "to eat, drink and be merry" an irresistible one. At 4 o'clock the visitors began to arrive, and in a very short time a truly representative gathering of the varied population of this place had assembled;—the Consular Body, missionaries, naval people of the many nationalities in harbour, the limbs of the law and the medical faculty, merchants, brokers and press, men were all mingled in sociable fraternity, and the indefatigable hosts at once proceeded to divert as far as they were able, every individual of this large gathering, some 250 or thereabouts in number, of all the cares and anxieties of life, and fit him to join with the utmost zest in dance or feast, friendly gossip or fascinating euchre. For the greater convenience of the first named and largest section of the merry-makers, the guns and everything portable had been taken from the decks, which were chalked and in splendid condition for the tripping of "the light fantastic toe." Captain McCurley's cabin was turned temporarily into as delightful a little nook as it is possible to imagine, for the entertainment of the ladies, while the gentlemen were regaled below, the arrangements for which part of the proceedings having evidently been entrusted to one of a lavish and epicurean spirit. Dancing was kept up vigorously for several hours, and at about 9 o'clock, the flags with which the ship had been decorated during the day, having been stowed away, long lines of Chinese and Japanese lanterns were hung out, as the sailors say, "a'low and aloft," while rockets, blue-fire and Roman candles were sent up in hundreds from the vessel's decks. At about half past ten, amid salvoes of fireworks, the guests, who had been feted and feasted on board the hospitable ship all the afternoon and evening, took their departure, believing thoroughly and with very good reason that the *Alliance* celebration of "the Glorious Fourth" had been a complete success.

The Astor House was also illuminated during the evening, and rockets were discharged from several of the merchant ships in harbour.

No. 141.

File

**Consulate-General, U. S. A.,**

Shanghai July 21st, 1891

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 31 1891
RECEIVED

To Treasury Oct 24/91
Treasury Letters Oct 27/91

Mr Leonard

To the **Department of State.**

See letter from Treasury Sept 5th.

SUBJECT:

The stopping of Chinese merchants going to America.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Facts in reference to certificates or passports given by the Shanghai Taotai to Chinese merchants going to America.

No. 141

**Consulate-General, U. S. A.,**

Shanghai, July 21st, 1891.

Honorable William F. Wharton.

*Assistant Secretary of State,*

*WASHINGTON, D. C.*

Sir:

I have the honor to state that on the 20th of July, yesterday, I telegraphed to you as follows:

"Secretary Wharton,
"Washington

"Shanghai Tao-
"tai informs me that Chinese mer-
"chants bearing Chinese passports
"duly vised by me have not been
"allowed to land in San Francisco
"and requests me to telegraph re-
"questing they be allowed to pass.
"I have vised twenty-nine such
"passports this year.

Leonard."

This telegram was sent in consequence of the receipt by me, that

day, of a communication from the Taotai of Shanghai stating that Chinese merchants bearing properly viised certificates or passports had been stopped at San Francisco and not allowed to land - I enclose a translation of the communication -

The Taotai in his communication, asked me to telegraph to the Collector of the Port of San Francisco, but I considered it preferable to telegraph to you, and suggested that the Taotai should telegraph to the Chinese Minister and the Consul General at San Francisco.

It is the custom here for Chinese subjects authorized to visit the United States, such as merchants, to obtain from the Taotai, whose office corresponds to that of Governor of a district including Shanghai, a certificate of the general description

Any, if a communication from the Secretary of Alexandria stating that Chinese merchants bearing passports only issued certificates to persons who had been citizens of China were not allowed to land. I therefore a translation of the communication.

The Secretary in that communication, asked me to telegraph to the Collector of the Port of San Francisco, but I considered it impossible to telegraph to you, and suggested that the Secretary should telegraph to the Chinese Minister and the Consul General at San Francisco.

It is the question how far the Chinese are entitled authorizing to visit the United States, such as merchants, to exclude from the 6th section of the act of May 6th 1882 a person who is a British subject claiming allegiance, a citizen of the Celestial Empire

of a passport. This certificate, describing the Chinese subject and his returns, if he has any, is properly executed by the Taotai and vised by the Consul General. This form is one which was adopted here last October. I was then informed that it had been agreed upon between the Department of State and the Chinese Minister at Washington. It seems well adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. I enclose a certificate showing how they are executed by the Taotai and the Consul General.

I have vised twenty-nine of these certificates since October 1890, when the system first went into effect.

I think there can be no doubt that Chinese presenting these certificates at San Francisco, bearing the attestation of the

of a Chairperson. This certificate
therefore by the Minister authorised
and the Minister of the time being
is therefore, are sealed by the Chair-
man and signed by the General Secre-
tary. This form is one authorised
was adopted there last October.
Some then suggested that it has
been agreed upon between the
Chairmanship of Sikh and the
Minister Minister of Nankana Sahib.
It seems well adopted & the
Europeans for authority, it is sealed.
23- Therefore a certificate when
any there they are executed by
the Chairman and the General Secre-
tary.

There arised lately some of
these certificates were defective
upon which the Supreme Court
must note effect.

I think then can be no doubt
that Sikhs throughout the co-
ntinent of Sikh Chancery
having the authority of the

Taotai and of the Consul General, may be trusted to be entitled to entry to the United States.

I have no doubt of the good faith of the Taotai, and do not believe he would issue a certificate to any one not entitled to it. The regulations under which he issues them require the applicant for the certificate to give a bond.

It is important at this time, that no question should arise as to the recognition of the official authority of such Chinese officers as the Taotai of Shanghai.

The Chinese authorities never object to viising the passports of Americans travelling in China, and always give them proper recognition and respect.

The questions constantly arising between the Taotai and the Consul General are generally

such that we have to rely much on the friendliness and courtesy of the Taotai, and it is important in the interests of American citizens, that nothing should happen to arouse distrust by the Chinese officials of American good faith.

In the recent troubles I have found the Shanghai Taotai and Magistrates accomodating and active in extending protection to American missionaries against threats of violence from the people, and it will be very unfortunate if, at this time when it may any day be necessary to call on the Chinese authorities to protect the property and lives of American missionaries or other citizens, those officers shall have reason to believe that Chinese subjects would not get such protection or fair treatment as

in America as the treaties entitle them to, or that Chinese official papers will not be treated with that consideration to which they attach so great importance.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. A. Leonard,
Consul General.

2 Enclosures-
No. 1- Communication of Shih Taotai and translation-
No 2- Copy of Chinese certificate or passport.

上海道轉來函

啟者頃據廣東補用縣彭令稟稱以接金山會館來電往美華商所領印照僅草虎字無本道官篆誤為假冒不令登岸即飭輪船公司載回數萬里重洋跋涉維艱請致

台端電達

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查照迅賜電請

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以示體卹仍希

見復為荷此頌

日祉

六月十五日 西七月二十日

Enclosure No. 1.

Translation of a despatch from Nieh Taotai to Consul General Leonard.

Dated Shanghai July 20, 1891.

I have just received a communication from a magistrate having jurisdiction in Kwang-tung, by the name of Sun, wherein he states that he has received a telegram from a Guild in San-Francisco as follows:- "Chinese
" merchants arriving in America bearing
" duly stamped passports have not been
" allowed to land as the signature of
" the Taotai in the "grass" character is
" suspected as being a forgery. The
" steamship company has been ordered
" to return them. It is a fatiguing journey
" of thousands of miles across the
" ocean. Request the Consul General
" to telegraph the Customs authorities
" to examine the passports and permit
" the bearers to pass"

When Chinese merchants

wish

wish
to go to America for the purpose of trade they make application to the Imperial Maritime Customs. The application is examined - the form in regard to description is filled in. It is then stamped (by the Taotai). After being vised by the Consul General it is handed to the merchant for his use.

If passports which have been issued by me are suspected of being forgeries the Consul General vise is proof to the contrary which should be accepted by the Customs authorities.

Having received said communication I write the Consul General for his information and at the same time request him to send a telegram to the United States Customs authorities requesting them to permit Chinese merchants bearing passports to land and pass freely and not attempt to wilfully detain them and prevent their landing, and thus causing

great hardship.

I am &c.

Nick Tee-kwa

A true translation

Jo. S. Emeno

Interpreter

該商另帶家屬

人計

女

口

欽命分巡蘇松太兵備道監督江南海關兼辦通商事宜爲

給發執照事照得商人　在　處貿易年　歲現

住　處所業係　生意每年生意約值銀　圓

兩

茲中國政府准其前往美國此照

大清光緒　年　月　日　省　城發

領照人姓名

姓名

年歲

高　尺　寸照洋法算

眼睛　色

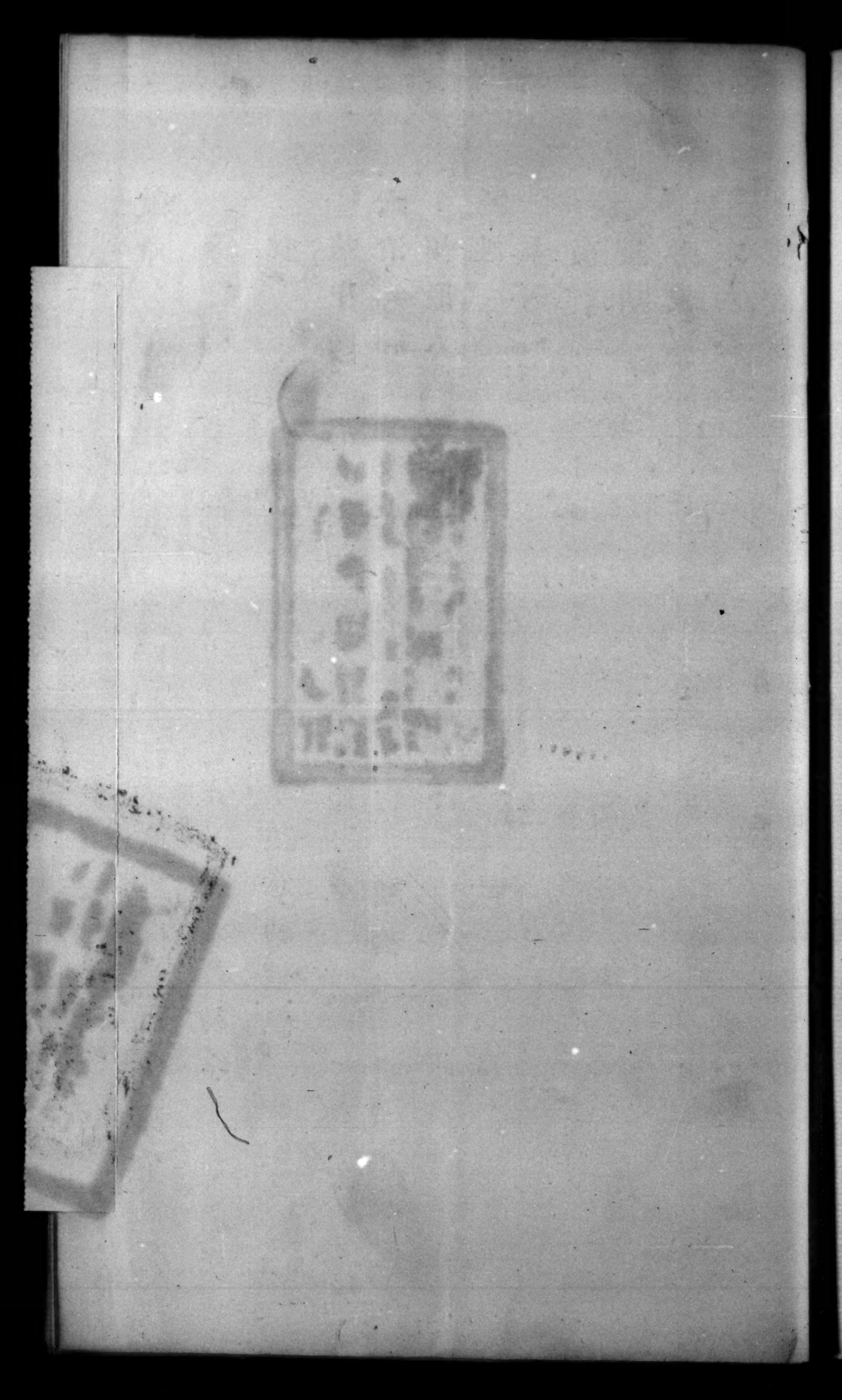
形貌痣認

本人簽名

該商另帶家屬　人計男　名

女　口

滬關第



Chinese Passport.

# VISA.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL,

SHANGHAI, July 22, 1891.

I, J. A. Leonard, Consul General for the United States of America at Shanghai, do hereby visa the within Certificate or Passport, being satisfied of the truth of the statements therein contained.

AND I certify that the said document is duly executed according to Chinese custom by the Taot'ai and Intendant, who is the officer authorised to issue such document.

In witness whereof I hereto attach my hand and official seal this 22 day of July in the year 1891, being of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and 16.

*U.S. Consul General.*

No.....

U.S. Consulate General Shanghai - Specimen Passport to accompany Despatch No. 141 Dated July 21st, 1891.

# PASSPORT.

*Be it known that I,* ....., *Intendant of the Su Sung T'ai Circuit and Superintendent of Customs, charged with the conduct of International Affairs at Shanghai, in the Province of Kiangsu, in the Empire of China, hereby certify that* ..... *a merchant,* ..... *years of age, trading at* ....., *and now domiciled at* ....., *who follows the calling of a* ..... *merchant, his business averaging a gross annual value of* { $ ..... / Tls. ..... } *is authorised by the Government of China to proceed to the United States of America.*

*His description is given herewith:*

*Surname* ..... *Name* ..... *Style* .....

*Age* ..... *years.*

*Height* ..... *feet* ..... *inches* (English measurement).

*Colour of eyes* .....

*Appearance (special marks)* .....

*Signature* .....

*Accompanying Family* { *Males* ..... / *Females* ..... }

*Given under my hand and seal at Shanghai, this* ..... *day of* ..... *189*....

*Intendant of Su Sung T'ai Circuit and Superintendent of Customs, charged with the conduct of International Affairs at Shanghai.*

OFFICE SUPT'G SPECIAL TREAS. OCT 23 1891

Oct. 24/91 S-963s

1358 B/65

Consular Rec
Add Copy to Navy
WHW

No. 142 -

**Consulate-General, U. S. A.,**

Shanghai, July 30th, 1891 -

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
AUG 31 1891
RECEIVED.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE
SEP 1891

Copy to Navy
9/23/91

Mr Leonard

To the **Department of State.**

SUBJECT:

Condition of Affairs in China -

Copied Sept 23 1891

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS:

Occurrences since dispatch by last mail -

No. 142.

**Consulate-General, U. S. A.,**

Shanghai, July 30th, 1891.

Honorable William F. Wharton,

*Assistant Secretary of State,*

*WASHINGTON, D. C.*

Sir:

I have the honor to state that since my report by the last mail there has been no serious disturbance reported in Central China.

From correspondence in the newspapers it is evident that at various places in the interior there are rumors of intended attacks on missionaries, but no open outbreak has occurred recently.

An insurrection against the local authorities was attempted at Wahusien, between Ichang and Chungking, about the middle of June. It was suppressed. It did

not seem to be directed, at all, against the missionaries -

Dispatch No. 213, of July 16th, from Consul Seymour, of Canton, to the Department of State, which goes forward by this mail, shows that there has been mobbing of native Christians in that vicinity and a near approach to rioting at Canton -

At Canton, as well as in this part of China, there is reason to apprehend trouble from the gathering of thousands of the Literary class of Chinese, who are bitterly anti-foreign, at the principal cities about the beginning of September -

It is very important that there should be men of war available for service in China by that time -

I have the honor to be,
Sir
Your obedient servant,
J. A. Leonard
Consul General.

END

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